Mrs N K Dare

THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

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An Old Friend in Trouble.

Many years ago, when we were a boy, an agent of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company came to our father and importuned him to have his life insured. He was then in the full enjoyment of health, with the prospect of a long life before him, and therefore hesitated. The agent was hard to put off (how well we all know how hard), so finally he yielded. Not long after he was stricken down with quick consumption and died. Sixty days after an agent of the company paid the administrator of the estate the amount of the insurance in gold; and to this timely help we are indebted for our education. It is therefore with feelings of regret, as though an old friend was in trouble, that we learn of the embarrassed condition of the affairs of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., which until recently has been considered one of the soundest as it was one of the largest companies of its kind in the United States. Thousands of people who have supposed that by means of policies in this company, they had made a sure provision for those dependent upon them, now feel that their confidence was misplaced, and that there is danger that the large sums they have paid in annual dues, have been thrown away. It is a cruel disappointment. The Hartford papers are endeavoring to put the best face possible as to the affairs of the company, insisting that it has at least nine millions of dollars of unimpaired assets, and that the New York property appraised under the direction of the special commission at less than two millions, pays a net income in rents of six per cent. on three millions. But it must be remembered that the Hartford people are very much chagrined at the reported condition of the company, because it brings all their several financial institutions in some measure into disrepute. The recent banking frauds there, and the unsatisfactory condition of their city collector's accounts, have tended to weaken the financial reputation of the city, which had always been of the best, and it is no wonder that the impaired condition of what had been regarded as one of its strongest insurance companies, should be a source of mortification to the citizens of Hartford.

But we do not understand that it is by any means certain that the company has available assets of the value named, at least, the special commission does not state, and the closing paragraph of the report is as follows:

"A complete appraisal of all the company's property would be attended with delay and expense. Assuming for the present that what we have not caused to be appraised is correctly valued in the company's report, the deficit in its assets is so considerable that we deem it our duty to bring the matter to your attention in the manner we have above done."

It is a well known fact that the affairs of the company have not, of late, been managed by Hartford men. Some two years ago Mr. H. J. Furber, a stranger in Hartford at that time, acquired control of a majority of its capital stock, and made a Mr. Wiggin, a friend of his and also a stranger in the city, president of the company. It now appears that the company was then somewhat embarrassed by unfortunate investments, and Mr. Furber, a financial manager, advanced $500,000 to increase the ratio of its assets to its liabilities. In consideration of this loan, he was to receive seven and one-half per cent. of the premium receipts, and fifty per cent. of the profit from lapsed and purchased policies for five years, and his income from these sources for the first year amounted to $426,000. Such a drain as this upon the resources of any company is enough to ruin it. The fact that he owned a large majority of the stock and virtually made the contract with himself, makes the affair look all the worse. The capital stock of the company is only $200,000, and by the purchase of $160,000 worth of this stock, Furber obtained control of $9,000,000 of trust funds. Such an operation should not be possible under the laws of any State. These funds are the property of the policy holders who have contributed them, and should have thrown around them all the safeguards necessary for their protection.

If the company has two-thirds of the unimpaired capital which the Hartford papers claim, by reducing its expenses within reasonable limits, and placing the management of its affairs in the hands of men who can command the confidence of the public, its condition may not be so hopeless as has been feared. It is said that Furber offers to retire from the financial management of the concern, and he certainly ought to do so for he has not the required public confidence, and from his past wretched management, he does not deserve it. For the sake of the numerous policy holders in all parts of the country; for the sake of the life insurance business, which is always liable to suffer unjustly from the mismanagement of a single company, and in remembrance of the good turn it once did us, we hope the old Charter Oak may emerge from its present embarrassed condition stronger than ever.

Misdirected Charity.

Charity, both public and private, is a good Christian virtue, and highly commendable when prudently exercised. It may, however, be exercised when, for want of correct information or worthy subjects, it becomes an evil rather than a great good. From information furnished us in a number of instances we are disposed to think that some of our very kind-hearted and zealous ladies in good works, and our charitably disposed men, search out very often subjects of charity that are not any too worthy, and their promiscuous dispensations of charity lead to its misdirection or misapplication. Within the past few days there seems to be an overflow of charitable impulse, stimulated no doubt by a motive to pour oil on the turbulent spirit manifested recently by those who say they are in want. The disposition to afford a generous supply to all who are in want has been taken advantage of by many very unworthy subjects. We have in our midst many persons who are comparatively new comers, and who seek to eke out an existence as pensioners on the charitable bounties of our citizens, and if we do not wish to fix upon us permanently a very burdensome public charge it behooves us to exercise great discretion in furnishing charitable support to all whom apply.

We have persons who have come from other sections of the country; others who have come to town recently from rural districts and have no legal settlements in our borough, and who have no steady employment nor seem very anxious to secure it. Now, by an unwise distribution of charity many of these persons are being aided in acquiring a settlement in the borough and in the future may become a permanent charge upon us. We are largely in debt now, and it is almost impossible to collect taxes without distressing and impoverishing many of our tax payers; it is so hard, in fact, that there are some $17,000 of uncollected taxes on the duplicates that are more than a year over-due. Our poor tax annually amounts to between four and six thousand dollars, and the burdens of taxation in our town are already in many instances oppressive. So that every precaution and economy must be exercised so as to avoid increasing the burdens of taxation, or many of our laboring men who own small homes will be *compelled to sacrifice them* to pay the demands of the tax collector.

No charity, then, should be administered by any citizen when by so doing it may result in the appropriation of the property or substance of *others*, to meet the consequences of charity so dispersed. We are in favor of looking after the deserving poor, and none should be left to suffer. But the law makes a wise provision for the poor under our poor laws, and imposes the duty and burden of relieving the poor upon every district to which such poor legally belong. We therefore think it would be wise—and that really the duty that every citizen owes to society and to his fellow citizen, requires—that all charities should be dispensed through the overseer of the poor (except in certain well known cases of very worthy subjects), the officer whose duty under the law it is to look after the poor, and at the same time guard the interests of the tax payers. He has fuller information in relation to the conditions of the poor, the cases of merit and those without merit, those who are legally entitled to be supported by our town, and those who should be removed to other places that should support them; and by dispensing charity through him and with his approval it would be much more worthily directed, and we would avoid bestowing it to our permanent hurt. We have enough poor with us always, who have been citizens among us for years, to be no small burden upon us, and we should not, for want of proper knowledge and by unwise charity, increase our burdens and almost pauperize many of our tax payers by thoughtlessly increasing their taxes, which are now almost too grievous to be borne, by fixing upon us a class of persons who are destined to become in time public charges, and who should be removed to the places required by law to support them.

Superintendent Pitcairn's Order.

We reproduce the order of Superintendent Pitcairn and the effect thereof as explained by the Tyrone *Herald*, which has brought about the greatest revulsion ever known among the working men of this country. The worst effect of the strike in the way of destroying property has been realized, and at this writing the striking brakemen have gone to work and trains are moving.

The following order, issued a few days ago by Superintendent Pitcairn, is what caused the difficulty:

NOTICE TO DISPATCHERS.—On and after Thursday, July 19, 1877, two trains are to be run on Union and two trains on National line through between Pittsburgh and Altoona, thirty-six cars to a train, a pusher from Pittsburgh to Derry, and a pusher from Conemaugh to Altoona. No passenger engines to be run on freight. Balance of trains to be divided at Derry, first in and first out. Derry to be the headquarters eastwards where engines will be turned. Between Derry and Pittsburgh all double-headers, thirty-six cars to a train, or as many as they can haul, to be increased or decreased in the judgment of dispatcher—according to lading in cars. ROBERT PITCAIRN, Sup't.

The following is the effect of the order: A single freight train is a locomotive and eighteen cars. The crew comprises an engineer, fireman, conductor and three brakesmen. What is called a "double header" is a train of thirty-six cars, with an engine at each end. Mr. Pitcairn's order does not provide for an increase in the crew in proportion to the increase of the size of the train. The men thought that a reduction on the first of June of ten per cent. in their wages, and then an increase of a hundred per cent. in the labor required of them was more than they could stand. Heretofore the custom has been to employ four men, outside of the engineer and fireman in moving a single train of eighteen cars. If the above order had gone into effect an ordinary crew would have had to take charge of a train twice the usual size. This would have been equivalent to the discharge of every other man, and those retained would have had to perform double work. They said it was the increase in the amount of labor, the uncertainty as to who would be discharged and who retained, combined with the dissatisfaction created by the June reduction in pay, that caused the strike.

The pay of a brakeman is $1.55 from Pittsburgh to Derry, forty-six miles east, and $1.80 to Altoona, one hundred and eighteen miles east. The men alleged that by Mr. Pitcairn's order a single crew would be obliged to take a double train from Pittsburgh to Altoona and only get fifteen cents more than for taking it to Derry. Also that the order would dispense with twenty-four men between Pittsburgh and Derry. On the other hand the railroad officials said that the company cannot make work for the men. That if there is not enough for all of them to do, some must go. It was the intention, however, to retain all the best men, and those who had been longest in the service of the company, and averred that the company wanted to treat its men right, and so far as was not inconsistent with its own interests do everything possible for them in the way of work and wages.

At Pittsburgh a meeting of the strikers was held on Thursday evening, and the following adopted as the conditions upon which a settlement of affairs could be effected:

1. We, the undersigned committee, appointed by the employes of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, do hereby demand from said company through the proper officers of said company, the wages as per departments of engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen received prior to June 1, 1877.
2. That each and every employe that has been dismissed for taking part or parts in said strike or meetings held prior to or during said strike be restored to their positions held prior to said strike.
3. That the classification of each of said departments be abolished now and for ever hereafter. That engineers and conductors receive the same wages received by said engineers and conductors prior to June 1, 1877.
4. That the running of double headers be abolished, excepting coal trains.
5. That each and every engineer, whether road or shifting engine, shall have its own fireman.

PROFESSOR GUSS, in retiring from the Huntingdon *Globe*, speaks of the ingratitude of those he has helped to elect to office in times gone by, and some of his remarks apply to Republicans in this county, to which we call their attention:

"Let me give a few words of advice to the Republicans of this county. Party papers are necessary to party success. Good organs are essential to the maintenance of even the best principles. You cannot expect your party to succeed if you neglect your party papers. On this subject there is a terrible laxity among Republicans of this county. Republicans patronize other print shops, and even some no paper at all. There are men who want office and give all their patronage elsewhere. * * * It is an outrage for men to expect papers to turn in and secure the election of candidates to fat offices, who, both before and after the election, do nothing in aid of the papers whose help is essential to their election. Every man who takes his job work and advertising to any office not his party organ ought never be supported for any office."

He further says:

"In view of the personal ingratitude of those elected by us we regret that we cannot take a hand in the election of their successors. It would afford us pleasure to help elect H. Clay Weaver, as the next Treasurer of this county. However, we rest assured that the next treasurer will inform the readers of the *Globe* when and where he will be to collect taxes. The next sheriff will also patronize the papers that secure his election. And the next district attorney will be a subscriber, and the next prothonotary will fulfill his promises. It will not need my presence or aid to secure this result. The party in self-respect will take care of its organ and interests."

THE New York *Times*, in dwelling upon the liability of the local governments for property distroyed by mobs, cites the following instances in which payments for such injuries were exacted:

It is hardly necessary to refer to examples to enforce the meaning of this lesson. But we have had in New York city, as lately as 1868, a fair illustration of the blind fury of a mob overreaching itself. In that year certain evil-disposed persons, inflamed by demagogues, riotously signified their opposition to the draft for military purposes. The mob killed several people, gutted buildings, interrupted business, and destroyed property. But the war and the draft went on, and the city of New York paid $1,500,000 to indemnify those who had suffered by the riot. The city and the citizens were the ultimate and innocent sufferers by that piece of brutal frolic. Another sort of mob rose up when Lincoln was assassinated, in 1865, and sacked two or three "secesh" newspaper offices in San Francisco. In course of time the city paid every dollar of damage sustained by those newspaper publishers; and if the taxpayers did not pay the bill twice over, they were fortunate. In other instances the State has indemnified those who have lost by riot, and the taxation to raise the amount needed has been distributed over the whole population.

THE Philadelphia *Times* claims to publish interesting items of the unwritten history of the late civil war. Our observations are that they are rebel justifications for their dastardly acts in destroying life and property, as well as painted narratives of rebel victories over the Union armies. The publication of these reminiscences has more to do with keeping up the ill feeling in the North than one would imagine, and the true welfare of the country demands that all such publications shall be abandoned.

THE *Watchman*, in its efforts to straddle the problem of labor difficulties, has failed to please the party to whom it was trying to cater. The practice of politicians playing fast and loose in matters of riot and bloodshed, as Meek is attempting to do, is not calculated to add very much to his future aspirations from either rowdyism or law abiding citizens. A proper and independent course is always the best and most successful.

THE New York *Herald* states that the great strike of railroaders was to have taken place on August 10, 1877—that they have positive information of this fact. It adds also that all labor unions were to join them, with the avowed purpose of taking possession of the country; but the Baltimore & Ohio men precipitated it in advance, which bungled the job.

The Great Railroad War Almost Over.

As we predicted last week, the outbreaks in various parts of the country are dying out as quickly as they came into existence, and by the smouldering ashes of burned buildings and by the side of newly-made graves people are counting the cost of the railroad rebellion; and it is very much like retributive justice that where riot found popular sympathy there is the greatest present distress and the heaviest prospective debt. Close by the round house, where they spent a night of keen anxiety, and but a stone's throw from where they met and defeated one of the most formidable mobs ever gathered in the United States, the brave men of the First division are encamped. Governor Hartranft is at Pittsburgh, and it is fair to infer that mob law is at an end there. Chicago is free of violence, though only after sad scenes of battle in her streets. St. Louis promises to be in her normal condition of quiet, if not of active industry soon, and in Buffalo, and generally throughout New York State law is supreme. Everywhere that it reigned for a time mob law has been utterly vanquished. From all over the United States the intelligence comes that reputable people are prepared to guard against the possibility of renewed troubles, and the only matters remaining to be settled are the questions of compensation between the employers and employed. There also seems evident an intention on the part of the authorities to punish captured rioters. General Hamilton, of the United States army, on Saturday, by a good movement surrounded and captured at Johnstown, in this State, fifty of a mob who threw his troop train off the track, and it is scarcely likely that these men will escape punishment. In Philadelphia the ample precautions taken prevented any serious trouble, and, save from the restlessness of a clique of agitators who seek to take advantage of any strong labor movement, there are no anticipations of excitement. Within a few days there is every prospect of a resumption of freight traffic on the Pennsylvania railroad, and the officers of the company are taking measures to put the road in running order as soon as possible. Everywhere congratulations that the crisis is over are heard, and there is much cause for thankfulness.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 24.—The city is very quiet to-day; no large gatherings are to be seen. The Sheriff issued a proclamation this morning commanding the crowds to disperse. The Vigilance Committee now numbers about 1,000. At a meeting of the strikers this morning a resolution was passed to stop all passenger trains except those carrying the mails. A committee waited on the Superintendent of the Harrisburg car shops last night, and requested that the works be closed. The request was granted, more on account of the short supply of material on hand than anything else.

A great crowd of strikers and their sympathizers paraded the streets of Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday and vainly tried to induce the workmen in the various shops to join them; the police, aided by the citizens, succeeded in preventing them from recruiting their ranks by force. The city is well guarded by police and military, sufficiently, it is thought, to quell any disturbance.

The firemen on the Morris and Essex branch of the Delaware and Lackawanna road struck Tuesday night at Hoboken, New Jersey.

The employes of all the numerous roads centering at Chicago, except the Northwestern, have struck. Not satisfied with forcing all railroad employes to quit work, the strikers compelled other workmen to cease their labors. Lumber yards, stone yards, manufactories and other large establishments were visited and the employes forced to join the procession, which soon numbered thousands. The Mayor of the city issued a proclamation, and an extra force of 200 men were sworn in as police. Two battalions of State troops were on duty at their armories, and a regiment of United States regulars were momentarily expected to arrive. It was believed by the city authorities that they would be able to prevent the rioters from doing damage to public and private property.

At Indianapolis the strikers were on Tuesday in possession of all the roads leading into that city. Postal cars only were allowed to leave the city. The Sheriff of the county is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, but that order has assured him they will stand by him in protecting property.

A body of strikers left East St. Louis at an early hour on Tuesday, crossed the river and entering the city marched to the shops of the Missouri Pacific Road. Here they forced the train men and others to cease work. All the passenger and express cars for the East were stopped. There was no permanent interference with the mail. The strikers say there is no middle ground in their case; that it is absolute victory or defeat with them. They have put a total embargo on freight and passenger traffic.

At San Francisco, on Monday last, the workmen threatened the Chinese quarter, and but for the prompt and courageous action of the police a bloody riot would have occurred. The rioters tried hard to reach that portion of the city occupied by Chinese, but were prevented. They succeeded in burning down a Chinese wash-house, and a woman was barely saved alive from the upper story of the building.

The Situation at Philadelphia [last Wednesday.]

The neighborhood of the Pennsylvania railroad depot, in west Philadelphia, was entirely peaceful and quiet on Wednesday, and passenger trains arrived and departed on time. The United States troops remained out of sight in the old depot building, and the marines in camp on the hill opposite the round house devoted the intervals of guard duty to the ordinary routine business of camp life. At ten minutes after 10 o'clock a section of a train arrived from Harrisburg at the west Philadelphia depot, having on board the bodies of four soldiers, killed at Pittsburgh. The bodies were each encased in a coffin and a box, and after the car containing them had been placed under a guard of policemen, they were removed and placed on trucks, and three of them were taken to the undertaking establishment of Messrs. Schuyler & Armstrong, No. 2054 North Sixth street, where two of the bodies were recognized as those of Wm. E. Gillis, corporal of Co. E, Sixth Regiment, residing at No. 1403 South Fifth street, and Alexander Miller, a member of the same regiment, residing at No. 2021 Reeves street. They were immediately sent to their residences upon being identified.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Governor Hartranft arrived on a train from the West, having left Pittsburgh at 3 o'clock in the morning, and only stopped in Harrisburg long enough for dinner. He was accompanied by Adjutant-General Latta, Attorney-General Lear, and members of his staff, including Gen. Geo. F. Smith, West Chester. Immediately on their arrival the Governor and his party went to one of the private offices in the depot where they remained for some time in consultation with Mayor Stokley, City Solicitor Collis, President Scott, Gen. Hancock, General Manager Frank Thompson, Secretary Lesley, Vice-President Smith, Strickland Kneass, Henry M. Phillips, N. Parker Shortridge, and other officers and directors of the railroad company. The result of the consultation it was impossible to learn. The Governor then proceeded to the Continental for rest.

Mr. F. B. Gowen, president of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, authorized on Wednesday an emphatic denial of the sensational reports announcing a suspension of mining in the Schuylkill coal region, and stating that strikers have possession of the property of the railroad company at Reading. Every colliery of the Coal and Iron Company, with one exception, is and has been in active operation. No strike has occurred among the employes of the railroad company. Every man is now and has remained at work, and all trains are now being moved promptly. On Monday night a crowd of rioters tore up three rails and ran a freight car off the track at Reading, all of which could have been replaced in ten minutes, but on account of the demoralization of some of the militia it was considered better to wait the arrival of regular troops, which were furnished by Gen. Hancock, when, with the assistance of a few brave and determined coal and iron police from Schuylkill county, the track was repaired and traffic started.

Col. Scott telegrapeh to the P., W. & B. railroad officials, Wednesday morning, that he would endeavor to run any peach trains to New York, during the night, that might come from the Delaware peninsula. Upon the receipt of this information Mr. Kenney, superintendent of the P., W. & B. road, telegraphed to the peach country that an effort would be made to get the fruit through to Jersey City. A train of twenty-five cars of peaches was then made up and at eight o'clock it reached Gray's Ferry. Here the Pennsylvania Company took charge of it and immediately started it at express speed for its destination. The train had not been interfered with when last heard from, and it probably reached Jersey City soon after midnight.

Several ordinary freight trains were sent out during the day and the night, and so far as known they were allowed to proceed without molestation.

Governor Hartranft has authorized the formation of two additional regiments of the State militia, to be known as the 20th and 21st Regiments. The 20th Regiment to be composed of the Veteran Corps of the 1st Regiment, and the 21st of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Several serious disturbances occurred at Chicago on Wednesday of last week but, happily, they were soon suppressed by the determined action of the city police force. The strikers and their allies formed in procession and marched upon one of the largest freight depots in the city. Here, however they were met by a division of police, who charged upon them and drove them in confusion from the vicinity. Subsequently another procession of rioters in the west division of the city made an onslaught on the police but were also repulsed. On this occasion shots were exchanged, and two policemen were seriously wounded. Another gang of strikers drove several United States revenue officers from their duty. Most of the sailors struck for increased

Continued on Fifth Page.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

We Shall Know.

When the mists have rolled in splendor,
From the beauty of the hills,
And the sunshine, warm and tender,
Falls in splendor on the rills,
We may read love's shining letter
In the rainbow of the spray—
We shall know each other better
When the mists have cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away,

If we err in human blindness,
And forget that we are dust,
If we miss the law of kindness,
When we struggle to be just;
Snowy wings of peace shall cover
All the pain that clouds our day,
When the weary watch is over,
And the mists have cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

When the silver mists have veiled us
From the faces of our own,
Oft we deem their love hath failed us,
And we tread our path alone—
We should see them near and truly,
We should trust them day by day,
Neither love or blame unduly.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
In the dawning of the morning,
When the mists have cleared away.

When the mists have risen above us,
As our father knows his own,
Face to face with those that love us,
We shall know as we are known,
Low beyond the orient meadows
Floats the golden fringe of day—
Heart to heart we hide the shadows
Till the mists have cleared away.
We shall know as we are known,
Never more to walk alone,
When the day of light is drawing,
And the mists have cleared away.

Our Story Teller.

He's Nobody but a Printer.

"Oh, he's nobody but a printer!" exclaimed a Miss Ellen Dupree to one of her friends, who was speaking in terms of praise and commendation of Mr. Barton Williams, a young and very intelligent printer.

"Ellen, you speak as though a printer was not entitled to respectability. I hope you will explain yourself," replied Miss Mary Crossman.

"Well, I hope you'll excuse me; I do not think it becoming for a young man who has to labor for a living, to try to move in the society of those who are his superiors. And, moreover, he might win the affections of a young girl superior to him in rank, and then do you think her parents would be pleased? I know I would rather live an old maid all my days than marry a printer—a man that has to toil all day and night; and then, oh, to think of being ranked among the poor," whined out Miss Dupree.

"Then you think they are beneath you?"

"Yes, of course."

"Both in word and intellect, too, I suppose, do you not?"

"Yes, everything!"

"Are you superior to a Franklin, to a Blackstone, to Campbell, and many other eminent men who were printers? Or do you believe your intellectual powers soar above many other distinguished printers of the present day?"

"O, now and then you come across one that is respectable, but they are few and far between. And as to Mr. Williams, I do not consider him a Franklin, or a Blackstone, or any one else much."

"Nor do I consider him beneath my notice. Now, Miss Dupree, I think you ought to reflect seriously upon what you are saying, and have some regard for my feelings. You know not what you may come to before you die."

"Well, I don't think I shall ever come to be the wife of a printer, or anybody who has to labor, nor do I intend to countenance such either."

Miss Crossman remained silent for some time, while her face reddened with indignation. Mr. Williams was her lover, and a very good-looking man he was. He was of ordinary size, fair complexion, dark hair, a high and prominent forehead—lively and intelligent in conversation, and fluent and affable in his address.

A gentle rap was heard at the door and the servant immediately announced Mr. Williams. He entered the parlor, and Miss Crossman rose and introduced him.

Miss Dupree affected to be polite, returned a slight bow and coolly said—

"Good evening, sir."

Mr. Williams and Miss Crossman conversed freely—mostly upon literary subjects, upon which both were well posted, and, of course, the conversation was interesting to both, and Miss Dupree sat as though she had been seized by despair—now and then giving a lazy nod of dissent or assent to any and every thing said to her. Mr. Williams was gone and Miss Dupree turned to Miss Crossman and said:

"Mary, I am really astonished at you. You are certainly in love with that fellow. Well, you may do as you please, but I assure you I'll never consent to keep company with a printer."

Miss Dupree took her leave, and Miss Crossman was left to think of "love and matrimony," and her future blissfulness.

* * * * * * *

Ten years were passed. A man and his wife were seated before a blazing fire. The evening was extremely cold and the wind blew fierce and keen. The editor was housed, with his wife, in their stately mansion, furnished in most superb style, and lighted brilliantly with costly chandeliers. They were the happy parents of four intelligent and interesting children. It was about an hour after sundown and the bell had just been rung for tea. A rap was heard at the street door, and upon opening it, there stood a woman, pale and dejected, and apparently not far from the grave. She had with her three ragged children, shivering with cold. The gentleman and lady kindly asked them in to the fire.

"Sir, will you be pleased to give me a little money to buy some bread for my hungry children. My husband has been drinking for the last three weeks, and left me without a morsel to give these poor innocents, or any fuel to keep them warm," and then she wept bitterly.

"Where do you live, ma'am?"

"In the garret of the old Phœnix Hotel, sir."

"How long has your husband been addicted to drinking?" asked the gentleman's wife, in a kind tone.

"About three years."

"Madam," rejoined the generous editor, "I am truly sorry for you, and of course shall bestow upon you such charity as my means will allow. Will you relate your misfortunes? I always feel a deep sympathy for the unfortunate."

"Mine is a sad story. I was raised in affluence; my father was a wealthy merchant. My husband also was rich when we were married. We took a tour to Europe, and returned home, and we lived happily and prosperously for two years. Mr. Brooks was a fashionable young man. He spent money freely and we lived extravagantly. Three years more and he was considered on the declining ground, and finally, by high living and unnecessary expenditures of money, we were dispossessed of our home and reduced to abject poverty; and then my husband took to drink, and now I am a beggar, and these children depending on my success for a living, and I beseech you, in behalf of my poor little children, to bestow upon me such charity as you feel disposed to grant."

Her story was told, and met a kind response from a generous heart. The lady of the house recognized the poor woman; but she did not feel disposed to make herself known, but ushered them into the dining-room and sat down with them to a warm supper.

"Madam," said the lady, "what was your maiden name?"

"Ellen Dupree."

The poor woman was so overcome with gratitude and surprise that she could not utter a single word. She thought her's a familiar voice; she had heard it before, but she could not remember when or where; and after a long time she murmured—

"I think I have known you in time, but I cannot remember your name, my good lady?"

"Mary Crossman was my name when I knew you."

"Mary who?"

"Mary Crossman."

"My God! who is your husband?"

"*O, he's nobody, only a printer!*"

The poor woman remembered being introduced before her marriage to Mr. Williams—and she remembered too how cold and indifferent she was on that occasion. Yes, "nobody but a printer" went like a dagger to her heart. That printer was now her benefactor.

How Buffalo Bill Performed the Ceremony for a Couple.

A good story is told of how William Cody performed the ceremony of marriage while he was justice of the peace. It was his first attempt, and his applicants were of the true western type. They called upon Cody in the log cabin where he held his justice office. Bill had a book of forms, which he took down and studied attentively to get some idea of how he should tie the knot. There were forms for nearly every transaction of life, but he failed to find what he was looking for, and finally slammed the book down and observed to the parties:

"You two fellers join hands," and the "two fellers" did so.

Then he said to the groom: "Are you willing to take this woman to be your lawful wedded wife, to love her, honor her and obey her?"

"You bet your butes," was the response of the bashful hair-lifter.

"And you, Miss, are you willing to take this here man to be your lawful wedded husband, to love him, honor him and support him?"

She giggled, and nodded in the affirmative; but this didn't suit Billy, who said: "See here, Miss, we've got to have this thing done on the dead square, and we can't marry folks by halves in this country. We are bound to go the whole hog. If you want this here man for a husband you must speak out and say so as though you meant it sure. I'll ask you again. Will you take this here man to be your lawful wedded husband, to love him, honor him and support him?"

This time the lady answered bravely: "Yes, sir, I will."

This satisfied his honor, and he remarked, "That settles it. Now look here, you two; you are man and wife, and whoever Bill Cody and God Almighty have joined together, let no man put asunder."

"And now," added Bill, "let's take another sip of tarantula juice, and drink to the happiness of this happy couple," and everybody with true western unanimity proceeded to do so.

A Blighted Life.

A few mornings since a Philadelphia matron called to see her young married daughter who resides on North Thirteenth street, and found her weeping bitterly.

"Oh, mother, take me home, my heart is broke," sobbed the daughter, throwing herself into her mother's arms.

After her tears had somewhat subsided, the mother said:

"Hardly a year married, and here I find you in tears. What does it mean? Has Harry been unkind to you?"

"No," sobbed the daughter, "but he doesn't love me any longer and my heart is breaking."

"Come, my child, cheer up. Tell me why you think him untrue. Does he show it?"

"Yes," was the heart broken reply.

"Oh, the scoundrel! Oh, the viper!" gasped the mother. "My poor, dear child," she fairly sobbed, "your mother won't desert you. She will bring this villain to his knees! What insult has he offered you, my child? Speak, tell me the worst."

"Oh, mother, I can't."

"You must, my child. Tell me, though the heavens fall, what outrage has he committed?"

"He swore last night because I put my cold feet to his back," sobbed the daughter.

"Is that all?" gasped the mother.

"Yes; but he never done so before. All last winter he never said a word when I put my cold feet to his back, and now I know he doesn't love me."

Before the mother left she convinced the daughter that all the world was hollow, and the hollow of a man's back was not the place for his wife's cold feet.

The Man Who Stops his Paper.

Philip Gilbert Hamilton, in his papers on "Intellectual Life," thus talks to the man who "stopped his paper:" "Newspapers are to the civilized world what the daily house talk is to the members of the family—they keep our daily interests in each other, they save us from the dangers of isolation. To live as a member of the great white race that has filled Europe and America and colonized or conquered whatever territory it has been pleased to occupy, to share, from day to day, its thoughts, its cares, its inspirations, it is necessary that every man should read his paper. Why are the French peasants so bewildered, and at sea? It is because they never read a newspaper. And why are the inhabitants of the United States, though scattered over a territory fourteen times the area of France, so much more capable of concert action, so much more alive and modern, so much more interested in new discoveries of all kinds, and capable of selecting and utilizing the best of them? It is because the newspapers penetrate everywhere, and the lonely dweller on the prairie or in the forrest is not intellectually isolated from the great currents of public life which flow through the telegraph and press."

Do it Now.—Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it, from beginning to end. Work, play, study, whatever it is—take hold at once and finish it up squarely and cleanly; and then to the next thing without letting any moments drop out between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they pick up the moments that the dawdlers lose. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret, take hold of the very first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file and follow after like a company of well-drilled soldiers; and though work may be hard to meet with it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he accomplished so much in life.

"My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, to go and do it."

There is the secret—the magic word now.

Minister (portentiously): "James, this is a dreadful thing! You have heard there is a bank-note stolen from the box?"

James (the sexton, who is strongly suspected): "Deed, sir, so they were telling me."

Minister (solemnly): "James, you and I alone had access to that box."

James: "It's just as you say, sir, it must lie between us two, and the best way'll be, you to pay one-half an' I'll pay the tither, and say no mair about it."

Political.

The Financial Question.

Value of the Greenback and Bank Note—Government Power to Make Money—The Needs of Reviving Business—Currency Based on Bullion—An Open Letter to the President.

Honored Sir:—Allow me to offer you my heartfelt thanks for the wise and independent course you have adopted in the discharge of the responsible and difficult duties that you have been called upon to perform. The deep interest you are manifesting in the nation's welfare has already sent a thrill of hope and joy into the heart of suffering millions throughout our country. They are looking to you with anxious hope that you will urgently recommend and insist upon the "establishment of justice" in the dealings of the government with the people, as that is the only possible way by which the general "welfare of the nation can be promoted."

Your noble course has thus far inspired the people with the hope and trust that you will, in the providence of God, be our country's Moses, to lead the people from a threatened bondage that now hangs over the threatened liberties and the happiness of the American people.

This bondage has its manifold centre and its secret force in more than two thousand banks that are scattered throughout the country. All these banks are organized expressly to loan out their own money and the money of all those who will intrust them with deposits. These loans are made to men whose business lives will soon become dependent on money borrowed from corporations that have a special interest of their own. Such a power of wealth, under the control of the selfish instincts of mankind, will always be able to control the action of our government unless that government is directed by strict principles of justice and of the public welfare. The banks will favor a course of special and partial legislation in order to increase their power—"for even the good want power;" they will never cease to ask for more as long as there is more that can be wrung from the toiling masses of the American people.

Such a power should never be allowed to go out from the entire and complete control of the people's government. The struggle with this money power, intrenched in the special privileges of banks, has been going on from the beginning of the history of this country. It has engaged the attention of our wisest and most patriotic statesmen. Franklin, Jefferson, Webster, Calhoun, Jackson, have all spoken of the danger of such a power and the necessity of guarding against it.

In the opinion of Thomas Jefferson the Constitution has made this subject clear, plain and positive. He says: "Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulation must be restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

The great delusion and the snare of the banks is "a specie convertible paper," which they can never convert when the specie is most wanted. On this point Benjamin Franklin declares that a national "paper money, well founded, has great advantages over gold and silver, being light and easy to handle in large sums, and not likely to have its volume reduced by demands for exportation." "On the whole," he says, "no method has hitherto been discovered to establish a medium of trade equal in all its advantages to bills of credit made a general legal tender."

John C. Calhoun declares that "after bestowing the best reflection I can give the subject, that no convertible paper is suitable for a currency. It is the form of credit proper in private transactions between man and man, but not for a standard of value, to perform exchanges generally, which constitutes the appropriate function of currency, or money." Then on page 87 he says: "No one can doubt but that the Government's credit is better than that of any bank—more stable and more safe. * * * Bank paper is cheap to those who make it, but dear, very dear, to those who use it. On the other hand, the credit of the government, while it will greatly facilitate its financial operations, would cost nothing, or next to nothing, both to it and the people, and would, of course, add nothing to the cost of production, which would give every branch of our industries—agriculture, commerce and manufactures—as far as its circulation might extend, great advantages both at home and abroad. * * * And I now undertake to affirm, and without the least fear that I can be answered, that a paper issue by the government, with the simple promise to receive it for all its dues, leaving its creditors to take it, or gold and silver, at their option, would, to the extent it could circulate, form a perfect paper circulation which could not be abused by the government; that it would be as uniform in value as the metals themselves. And I shall be able to prove that it is within the Constitution and powers of Congress to use such a paper in the management of its finances, according to the most rigid rule of construing the Constitution."

The present Secretary of the Treasury, speaking in the Senate when the subject of regulating the currency was under consideration, declared it to be a fact that "every citizen of the United States had conformed his business to the legal tender clause." The Senator further declared, as appears by the *Congressional Record*, that "if the bondholder refuses to take the same kind of money with which he bought the bonds he is an extortioner and a repudiator. * * * There is no such burdensome loan negotiated by any civilized nation in the world as our five-twenty bonds if they are to be paid in gold." And yet these very six per cent. bonds that were issued under a law that made them payable in the currency of the country, have, by a most cruel and unaccountable change in the law, been made payable in gold—the very bonds which had been sold at from forty to sixty dollars in gold for one hundred in currency, thereby causing a debt that now hangs like a millstone on the neck of the nation. It should always be remembered that debt, in all the ages of the world, has been the most effectual means for holding the mass of mankind in a species of enslavement.

Within my own recollection unmarried white men could be sold for debt, in the State of Connecticut; so that debt is a species of slavery, as commerce is a kind of commercial war. It is a war of interest, as all nations are using their highest arts to buy as cheap and sell as dear as they can.

Our government can only regain its former prosperity as a nation by adopting a similar national policy to that which has made and protected the industries of France.

One of the causes that brought on the Revolutionary war, as will appear by the following statement, was the laws that were passed by England expressly to deprive her colonies of the right to manufacture for themselves:

"The first attempt to manufacture in the American Colonies was followed by interference on the part of the British Legislature. * * * In 1710 the House of Commons declared that the erecting manufactories in the colonies tended to lessen their dependence on Great Britain. In 1832 the exportation of hats from province to province and the number of apprentices were limited. * * * In 1750 the erection of any mill or engine for slitting or rolling iron was prohibited. * * * In 1765 the exportation of artisans from Great Britain was prohibited, under a heavy penalty. * * * In 1781 utensils required for the manufacture of wool or silk was prohibited. * * * In 1782 the prohibition was extended to artificers in printing calicos, muslins or linens, or in making implements used in their manufacture. * * * In 1875 the prohibition was extended to tools used in iron and steel manufacture, and to workmen so employed. * * * In 1799 it was so extended as to embrace even colliers.

"The war of the Revolution of our own country was brought on by a war of commercial interests. It was a war that showed a determination on the part of the mother country to keep her colonies entirely dependent on England for all forms of manufactured articles. Laws were enacted to prevent the colonies from manufacturing out of their own good, raw materials things indispensable for their own use, and necessary to give employment to those who have nothing to sell but their own labor."

Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and the Revolutionary fathers were men who could see how utterly impossible it would be for the American people to buy anything cheap from foreign countries that must be bought at the expense of leaving our own good, raw materials unused and our own laborers unemployed.

Our Constitution has declared that Congress shall have power to make all laws that shall be necessary and proper, to lay and collect taxes, duties, imports, excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of these United States. Also, "to borrow money on the credit of these United States."

It was by this constitutional power vested in Congress that all forms of Treasury notes were issued and used as so many dollars of legal money of the country. At the close of the war of the rebellion our government found itself encumbered with promises to pay that which it did not possess and could not command, only as the amount could be drawn from the people in some form of taxation. The promise to pay should never have been made. It should have been a promise to receive instead of a promise to pay tokens of debt which the government had been compelled to pay out as money in its struggle for the nation's life. It was a currency that proved itself, as President Grant had declared it to be, "the best money that our country has ever possessed. * * That there was no more of it in circulation than what is required for the dullest business season of the year."

These facts being established by a condition of unsurpassed national prosperity that prevailed throughout our whole country at the close of a great and terrible war. After such a demonstration of the strength, wealth and power of a nation, there was no good reason for acts of legislation avowedly to strengthen the credit of a nation that has carried on such a war and obtained such a victory.

What must the American people think when they come to know and understand that a governmental policy has been adopted that has taken from the people their currency that was furnished by the people without cost, and turned into such an oppressive debt as now burdens and paralyzes the industries of the country?

The amount of currency so found in circulation at the close of the war should never have been allowed to increase or diminish, only as *per capita* with the increase of the inhabitants of the country.

Such a currency should have been made receivable for all forms of taxes, duties and debts. That would have made our national paper money as much more valuable than gold in proportion as it would be more easily and cheaply handled in large sums.

Our national currency must be made receivable for all purposes throughout the country, and interconvertible with three per centum government bonds; it would then, like the consoles of England, soon become an ever strengthening bond of national union. Such a currency would have been worth more to the American people than all the gold mines that have ever been discovered on the continent of America.*

I hold our government bound to give back to the people their small currency that was costing them nothing, and then call in the silver currency that has been put in its place at a cost of $31,738,400 paid for silver up to April 20, 1877. This silver should be immediately withdrawn, and used in the purchase of foreign bonds, thus saving for the American people an amount of interest, if compounded, that would pay the national debt several times in one hundred years, and at the same time give the country a more convenient currency, which would be more than paid for by the amount that would be worn out and lost by its use. If silver change is ever needed it can be had with only the cost of coining it by the government, as nearly all the silver produced in the country will go into coins whenever the government will coin it without cost to its owners.

I find myself compelled to agree with Senator Jones where he says that "the present is the acceptable time to undo the unwitting and blundering work of 1873." * * * "We cannot, we dare not, avoid speedy action on the subject. Not only does reason, justice and authority unite in urging us to retrace our steps, but the organic law commands us to do so, and presence of peril enjoins what the law commands."

I have ventured this long letter in the firm belief that the adoption of a permanent, unfluctuating national currency, as before stated, equal to the amount actually found in circulation at the close of the war, and that amount should never be increased or diminished only as *per capita* with the increase of the inhabitants of our country—such a measure of all internal values, with a revenue tariff of specific duties to be obtained from the smallest number of articles that will give the amount needed for an economical government—such a national policy would introduce prosperity once more into the trade, commerce and finances of this country.

Note.—"Expansion vs. Contraction.—The following statistics, from the London *Economist*, demonstrate the fact that the expansion of French government legal tenders has kept pace with the accumulation of specie, and materially develops the home industries of that country.

"Of legal tenders in April, 1869, the circulation was $214,000,000, and in April, 1876, $494,000,000, being an increase in seven years of $280,000,000, or 120 per centum.

"Of specie and bullion in December, 1869, the stock was $247,000,000, and in November, 1876, ——.

*The following is a statement of the interest of money paid by the United States since the close of the war of the rebellion. The following statement shows that $1,422,057,577 has been paid in interest in 11¾ years:

Principal—Interest bearing	$1,717,642,180
Non-interest bearing	473,923,757
	$2,191,565,857
Interest due on above	33,092,616
	$2,224,658,503
Less cash in Treasury	154,299,896
Debt at May 1, 1877	$2,070,358,617
Debt at July 7, 1866	2,783,425,879
Reduction since July 1, 1866, (10 10-12 years)	$713,057,262

"Since the close of the war, or from July 1, 1865, to April 1, 1877 (11¾ years), the interest on the public debt was $1,422,057,567, or $121,000,000 per annum.

"The universal cry over the land is for employment. When well employed the people are well clothed, well fed and well housed. The adjustment of the fiscal question—not for one class, but for the masses—must be made ere prosperity is ours. The recall from Europe of our gold bonds (by sale of commodities, placing them at low interest), and substituting greenbacks for national bank notes, would remove grievous burdens, providing employment by stimulating our depressed industries.

"Will President Hayes inaugurate this just policy, insuring general prosperity and spontaneous 'resumption' or the par of paper with gold?

"The true remedy for national relief from the enslavement of debt, with its burden of taxation, is the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes.

"The national banks have received, since 1866, twenty-one millions of dollars interest on bonds deposited with the government."

$432,000,000, or an increase in seven years of $185,000,000, or 75 per centum.

The striking prosperity of French industries under the above fiscal policy augurs strongly for an expansion equal to the amount found in circulation at the close of the war, and against contraction.

Our government has, from its origin, neglected to perform one of the most important duties enjoined on it by the Constitution, where it says that Congress shall have the power not only to coin money, but to regulate the value thereof. This can be and should have been done by an act of Congress to regulate the value of money by fixing the amount that can be legally collected as the use of money.

But when such an act has been provided to prevent extortionate demands for the use of interest on money, and when the law has been repealed that is now paralyzing the country, with the terrible fact that some fifteen hundred millions of dollars now due from the people to the banks, with all the other debts that are to become due in 1879, are by law made payable in gold, then the way will be opened for a restoration of confidence and permanent financial relief. The law contracting the currency is now taking from the people their legal money, costing the government and the people nothing, and then converting this same currency into a national debt, for which the people are to be taxed for the next thirty years. It should never be forgotten that the first sixty millions of Treasury notes were issued and made "receivable in payments of duties on imports a lawful money and a legal tender."

The fact that the sixty millions then issued did continue receivable at the Treasury on a par with gold, when gold was selling at $2 85 in currency, is proof positive that had the government made all the greenbacks full legal tender instead of sending them out partially demonetized and repudiated, they would never have fallen below par. It was the partial demonetization and the contraction of the currency that has so effectually destroyed confidence and dried up the sources of both production and consumption. The people are deprived of their currency which had for years formed the life blood of the trade and commerce of our country.

My efforts in all that I have written have been to call and fix the attention of the American people on those truths and principles so grandly set forth and declared in the preamble to the Constitution, formed for us by the fathers and founders of a government intended to establish justice as the true and only sure means by which the general welfare of the American people can be substantially promoted.

Hoping and believing that your best efforts will be given to secure for our beloved country the blessings of a good government, I remain, yours, with great respect, Peter Cooper.

Note.—The following quotations will show the monstrous absurdity of a national policy that would make all the industries of a nation to depend on an article like that of gold, the price of which no government or individual can control, as it bears one price to-day, and no man can tell what price will be offered for it to-morrow.

To the above we append the following suggestions from John Earl Williams,

SPRING, - - - 1877. | SPRING, - - - 1877.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

We have the Goods! Prices Low. Selection Unsurpassed. Stock Large. And we now extend a cordial invitation to our friends, patrons, and the public generally. We will say this, Come! if we do not show you the

BEST SELECTED STOCK, AT PRICES LOWER THAN USUAL,

And if we cannot prove that it is to your interest to patronize us, then don't buy; but come and satisfy yourself. We have opened

A FULL LINE OF DRY-GOODS,

Clothing, Carpets, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Wood & Willow Ware, Hats & CAPS, and in fact everything and anything embraced in the above lines. We will beat everything in prices or assortment, and our past, we trust, will be a sufficient guarantee to our patrons of fair and honest treatment. We have established and will maintain our reputation. The large trade we do enables us to get fresh goods daily, which is a great advantage to our patrons in all lines, and more especially in groceries. Call, and it will prove to your interest.

VALENTINES & CO.

H. HERMAN, Manager.

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president of the Metropolitan Bank of this city, in the same direction:

"I would suggest that Congress assume at once the inherent sovereign prerogative of a government 'of the people, by the people, and for the people,' and exercise it, by furnishing all the inhabitants of the United States with a uniform national currency. Surely the people, and the people only, have a natural right to all the advantages, emolument or income that may inure from the issue of either $1000 bonds with interest or $10 notes without, based on the faith and credit of the nation.

"This principle, simple, clear and undeniable, ought to be recognized as fundamental, and the only safe and proper basis on which may securely rest all the circulating medium of the country, for the sole benefit of all the people, and not, as now, for the profit of a class of stockholders, however deserving they may be in all other respects.

"To carry into effect this principle—to substitute United States notes for bank notes—take away, as soon as practicable and forever, all circulation from banks.

They would do a strictly legitimate business as banks of discount and deposit, knowing that whatever leads to the prosperity of the whole people must be beneficial to the banks, but leaving the right where it belongs, to the United States Government, to supply the whole circulating medium of the country.

"In this connection, we must remember that banks are the creatures of law. The laws which created them may, by virtue of rights reserved, be amended, altered or repealed.

"To those who are disposed to complain of the change as a hardship, one is tempted to ask what natural right a dozen stockholders have to receive notes from government to circulate that any other dozen men do not possess?

"One thing is certain, that the national debts can never be paid by a governmental policy that shrinks the currency, destroyes values, paralyzes industry, enforces idleness, and brings wretchedness and ruin to the homes of millions of the American people. It is equally true that Americans can never buy anything cheap from the foreign countries that must be bought at the expense of leaving our own good raw materials unused and our own labor unemployed. It should be remembered that neither gold, silver, copper, nickle nor paper are money without the stamp of the government upon it. The Constitution has made it the duty of Congress to coin the money of our country and regulate the value thereof, and fix a standard of weights and measures, as the only possible means by which commerce can be regulated between foreign nations and among the several States.

"PETER COOPER."

—The South is resuming its condition "as it was," and the tardy impulse which gave the bowie knife its point is being fast resumed, with the addition of the poisoner's stealthy weapon to help "an enemy" out of the way. Witnesses who testify in court against parties who are "chivalric" have a hard time of it. Recently three men were arrested in Huntsville, Ala., for passing counterfeit money, and the case has been hanging in the United States District Court for years. Among the witnesses for the Government were J. S. Malloy, Paul Boulton, Thomas Maxwell (merchant), a man named Dill and Joseph E. Davis, Mayor of Tuscaloosa. Malloy was assassinated at Blount Springs; Boulton was killed at Tuscaloosa; Maxwell was poisoned; Dill was stabbed and killed, and a few days ago Mayor Davis was poisoned

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"But I pass," said a minister in the west end, one Sunday, in dismissing one theme of his subject to take up another.

"Then I make it spades!" yelled a man from the gallery who was dreaming the happy hours away in an imaginary game of euchre.

It is useless to say that he went out on the next deal, being assisted by one of the deacons with a full hand of clubs.

"Well," he complained, pulling on his pants, "when I die I shan't go pokin' about cold mornings building fires." "No," was her cruel reply, "for if you get your just deserts, you will find the fire burning red hot for you every morning."

A West Harrisburg fowl fancier gives this experience: When a woman makes up her mind that a hen shall not set, and the hen makes up her mind that she will, the irresistible meets the immovable, and every law of nature is broken or perverted.

Some of our farmers have commenced cutting their grain, and report their expectations of a good crop fully realized, the wheat especially standing well on the ground, headed grandly and filled perfectly with the plumpest of grain.—*Brookville Republican.*

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are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines, &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters and Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings,

Bolts, Nets, &c., at reduced prices. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles, and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

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HARDWARE!

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

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The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

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A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

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We have opened an **Entire New and Fresh Stock** of all kinds of Goods kept in a Hardware store. Having purchased from First Hands, at Factory Prices, and part being bought at Bankrupt Sale for Cash, we are enabled to sell at extremely low prices, which we are positively doing. Our stock of

RANGES, HEATERS, PARLOR & COOK STOVES

are Guaranteed to give satisfaction. **Prices Greatly Reduced.** We have a great variety of

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Wood and Willow Ware, Oil Carpet of all widths, Window Shades, Picture Mouldings, Frames made to Order, Mirror Plate and Mirrors.

Also, Children's Perambulators, Buggies, Waggons, wheelbarrows, Etc. We have a nea stock of TOY FURNITURE FOR CHILDREN, such as Bureaus, Cupboards, Tubs, Wash Sets, Chairs, Trunks, Hoops, Etc.

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Plows, Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Cultivator Teeth, Grain Cradles, Rakes, Shovels, Forks, Etc.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails—Iron, Steel, Etc., of all kinds and Sizes.

COACH AND WAGONMAKERS will do well to call and examine our stock of Wood Work, as we have selected with great care, and of a superior article, which we will sell at the very bottom Prices.

TO BUILDERS.—Our stock is large and embraces everything needed in building, Locks, Hinges, Glass, Putty, Nuts, Bolts, Chisels, Planes, Mill and Cut Saws, Hand, Pannel and Whip Saws, made by Disston, the Champion Saw maker of the world.

SADDLERS' GOODS.—A complete assortment. We will sell at reduced prices, equal to city rates.

We have in connection a TIN SHOP, conducted by Mr. E. A. SMITH, with a full kinds of Tin Ware on hand. Orders left for Roofing, Spouting, Repairing, promptly attended to All work warranted of the very best.

We are determined not to be undersold. We will satisfy the people that we will substantiate what we advertise. Call, as we will take pleasure in showing our goods. Orders will receive our immediate attention—goods delivered at the depot same day.

Rooms Nos. 7 & 8 Humes's Block

9 14 tf 6 Doors North of Post-office.

WILSON & MACFARLANE.

Professional Cards.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8-1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8-42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.

E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefont Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co 's Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. Vn06-1y

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.

BANKERS,

LEMONT CENTRE CO., PA.

v6n1-1y

E. C. HUMES, Pres't.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

DR. E. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

$55 to $77 a Week to agents, $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. vol 8 35-1y.

Plaster.

PLASTER AT REDUCED PRICES.

Shortlidge & Co.

announce that they are selling the celebrated Cayuga Plaster at reduced prices. They also make a liberal discount to farmers and others buying in full car loads. Where farmers join to buy car loads, full weight will be given and no charge for re-weighing. We have the very best evidence that

THE CAYUGA IS NOT EXCELLED

by any other plaster in use for Agricultural purposes. The

PRICE BEING THE LOWEST

makes it most profitable for farmers' use. 9-10-tf

Merchant Tailors.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.

ALLEGHENY STREET.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. M'CLELLAN.

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

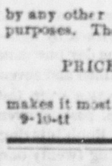
WM. M'CLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.

5-13—tf

TUSCARORA SEMINARY

For Young Ladies.



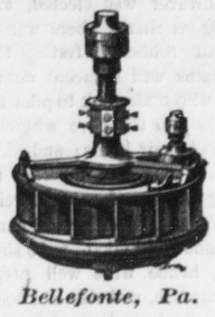
A Home School. Beautiful Scenery. Healthful Climate. Full Course. Music a specialty. Modern Languages. Experienced Teachers. No half way work. Next session begins Sept. 5th, 1877.

Send for circular to **C. F. KOLBE, A. M.,** Principal, Academia, Juniata Co., Pa. 22 3m

$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-5-1y

Foundries.

W. P. Duncan & Co,



Bellefonte, Pa.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BELLEFONTE

PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ROLLING MILL

AND

Grist Mill Machinery.

v5n46a813-1y

Carriages.

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

Repairing promptly and neatly done at reasonable rates. 22-3m

E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WILLIAM S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS & STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

Dyeing.

DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 10 1y

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

ESTABLISHED 1865.

American and Foreign Patents.

GILMORE & CO., SUCCESSORS to CHAPMAN, HOEMER & Co., Solicitors. Patents procured in all countries, No fees in advance. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. No additional fees for obtaining and conducting a rehearing. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Extensions before Congress, Infringement suits in different states, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. Send stamp to Gilmore & Co. for pamphlet of sixty pages.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

The last Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office shows 2,897,500 acres of Bounty Land Warrants outstanding. These were issued under act of 1855 and prior acts. Gilmore & Co. pay cash for them. Send by registered letter. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

United States General Land Office.

Contested land cases prosecuted before the United States General Land Office and Department of the Interior. Private land claims, mining and pre-emption claims and homestead cases attended to.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

Officers, soldiers, and sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the government of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co., and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

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All officers, soldiers, and sailors wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension by addressing Gilmore & Co.

Cases prosecuted by Gilmore & Co. before the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Southern Claims Commission.

Each department of our business is conducted in a separate bureau, under the charge of the same experienced parties employed by the old firm. Prompt attention to all business entrusted to Gilmore & Co. is thus secured. We desire to win success by deserving it.

Address Gilmore & Co.,
47-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

Standard Scales,

Made with the Latest and most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES THE WORLD'S STANDARD.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT

World's Fair, London, 1851	World's Fair, Vienna, 1873
World's Fair, N. Y., 1853	World's Fair, Santiago (Chili) 1875
World's Fair, Paris, 1867	World's Fair, Phila., 1876

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COFFEE & SPICE MILLS, TEA & COFFEE CANS, STORE TRUCKS, &c.

Agents for Miles's Alarm Money Drawers.

FAIRBANKS & EWING,
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Bakeries.

BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

ICE CREAM!

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Oswego Starch.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.

Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.

Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.

Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 2015

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS

FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates:

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid for within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 5 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
Inch (12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte Pa

That Meeting of the County Executive Committee.

None of the parties lately interested in perpetrating the fraud on our party at the late so-called meeting of the county executive committee have courage enough to defend their action, although our columns are open to proper communications on the subject. We hold that the success of our party depends upon honesty and fairness in all primary meetings, county and state conventions. We claim the observance of the following rules as being essential to successful organization and party fealty:

First, that a member of the vigilance committee to hold delegate elections is not eligible as a candidate to be voted for as a delegate to the county convention. Second, that a member of a county convention is not eligible to any office to be voted for (organization excepted) after he shall have taken a seat therein and participated in the organization. Third, that the same rule applies to the county executive committee that applies to the county convention.

The practice of a half-dozen wire-pullers meeting in some obscure place for the purpose of consummating schemes that they are ashamed to make public, as has been demonstrated by the last alleged meeting of our county committee, is deserving of condemnation by every true Republican in the county.

The time has come when all undue scheming and trickery shall be repudiated and the perpetrators publicly denounced, or Republican ascendancy will degenerate and our party dwindle to premature bankruptcy. The croakers and those who participated in the rascally proceedings manifest a great deal of uneasiness lest our exposures may hurt the party. Let us say to you that the principles of Republicanism embody honesty of purpose and repudiate dishonesty of purpose, and party success depends upon our adherence to our time-honored principles.

WE are glad to learn from friends in Clearfield and Clinton counties that our position in denouncing the Senatorial delegate fraud is appreciated by all Republicans who take an interest in the true welfare and progress of the great Republican party. It is claimed, however, by the Lock Haven post-office clique that Clinton county is entitled to the delegate—that they control the Clinton county committee, who will appoint or have appointed conferrees in their interest who will make a change of delegate by name only. Be this as it may, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the REPUBLICAN has taken a step forward in the way of exposing wrong doers in our own party; and we propose to keep it up so long as designing men are allowed to manipulate the party organization for their own aggrandizement.

THE chief of the Pension Bureau has issued an order which is to the effect that all pensioners of the army or navy residing in the counties of Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Brown, Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Cumberland, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Franklyn, Fulton, Green, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Perry, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington and Westmoreland shall henceforth receive their pensions at the Pittsburgh agency. The order is dated June 30.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

WARREN, O., July 12, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—In a late issue of your paper appears an account of the notorious robbers, Lewis and Connelly. I think, however, the writer is not correct as to the time being sixty years ago, nor as to all the names of their captors, as that is about my age; and yet I can recollect the circumstance of their bringing the wounded into town, and afterwards was with my father in the jail, and saw Lewis lying on the bed.

He omits the name of Joseph Butler, one of the most prominent of the captors, and between whom and Peter Deisell the shooting of Lewis occurred, they both firing at the same instant. I believe, however, Lewis, on his dying bed, exonerated Butler, and for his kindness and attention made him a present of his rifle. I recollect that a few years afterward Mr. Butler was running for sheriff. He was then accused as the one who shot Lewis, with a view no doubt of injuring him in the canvass. He however was elected, and when serving as sheriff there was one of a gang of robbers infesting the Seven Mountains and adjacent country captured, who undertook to pilot the sheriff and posse to the cave where the robbers had their home; and did so, but they had fled and deserted the cave, leaving nothing of value therein.

Lewis and Connelly and gang, when surrounded and taken, were shooting at marks, hence were well prepared to resist capture, and also had been drinking some and no doubt felt very courageous. Many circumstances used to be related of their robbing the rich and giving to the poor, particularly to poor widows. B.

SNOW SHOE, Pa., July 26, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: — I seriously wondered what had become of my letter of the 30th ult., and finally concluded it had found its way into the waste basket, but its appearance in this week's issue has set the matter at rest. Locals are scarce. Weather is very warm—in fact, it has been warm pretty generally within the last few days.

Business is dull. Messrs. P. B. Crider & Son have been sawing nothing but shingles for two weeks past, but as that part of the mill was run night and day, it gave employment to two sets of hands.

Coal trade is very dull, as no coal has been shipped east or west of Bellefonte since the strike, and none can be shipped until freight trains get in running order on other roads.

The haying season is about over, the crops being very good. The grain looks well, and promises to be good.

Berrying season is fairly opened, at least for huckleberries, although not so plenty. They bring from five to eight cents per quart. Blackberries, as with huckleberries, will be scarce, the usual spring fires having destroyed them.

We can report everything quiet here, and a disposition shown by workingmen to want peace and quietness everywhere, that business of all kinds may speedily open up.

How did you manage to get the proceedings of the Republican County Committee? We had not heard a word, though we believe our township chairman was present. Why they selected Miles as one of the delegates to the State Convention is a mystery to us. Certainly not his fealty to the party, for from what we can learn he scarcely ever bothered himself about the party, and never cared whether he voted or not; and then his being a non-resident of the county makes it look a little shaky.

Our tax duplicates are out, and rate as follows: School, 5 mills; road, 10 mills; poor, 10 mills; county tax not yet in the field. These are hard times for the tax gatherer, but a blamed sight harder for the tax payer. O. E.

COLLEGE, Twp., July 26, '77.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: — Harvest is past, and time flies swiftly. We are not safe yet: hot times, along with warm sun, makes it hard to bear. The farmer feels it most during harvest. He bears the heat of the sun, along with the burden of labor, all the day, and so he enjoys night's cool breeze to rest his wearied limbs.

I promised you some local news, but having none on account of the exciting times just now away from home, you will please excuse all home topics for the present, and I will say a little about what interests most. As all know everyone is all absorbed in the great strike and riot along the Pennsylvania railroad. It has grown terrible and alarming in Pittsburgh, where the loss of life and property is awful to think of. Didn't imagine that we had so many desperate and lawless people in our Keystone State. Later news show that the rioters are on the increase in all the principal railroad towns, and threats of violence shown by the infuriated mobs, encouraged by sympathizing citizens; but certainly not good, law-abiding citizens and Christians; or is it possible that good men can say a word to encourage the rabble at the very act of destroying the property and lives of citizens and soldiers? The cry is "bread or blood," and, greatly excited, they are heaping ruin and devastation on their own heads along with peaceable people.

The time has now come for all good, law-abiding people to take the matter seriously in hand, and make it a local right and consideration to defend all property in town and country, and to discourage all sympathy or word of encouragement to strikers or rioters from whatever source it may come. The Pennsylvania railroad is the principal trouble. We hear some such talk of late in our quiet neighborhood, and words spoken thus seem improper at this time, and may be sure to feel sorry for after. Such had been the case, citizens of Bellefonte, in your town only a few days ago, at a time when peaceable citizens were threatened and riotous demonstrations made not only by the strikers but by tramps and thieves for plunder. Now, I would say to the people, it behooves us all to use our influence for the good of all, in encouraging the maintenance of law and order by peaceable means if possible; but if not, then by force and at any hazard. Then, Mr. Editor, there is no danger of our republican government becoming an anarchy. This is a free country where a laboring man can vote and work for whom he pleases, and go where he can get the highest wages. So can a merchant, manufacturer, or farmer employ whom he knows will suit him best, and pay him such wages as he can afford. If such is the case, who is right in this terrible strike and riot at Pittsburgh and elsewhere? I fear the end will not justify the means. FARMER.

John J. Packer, of Curtin township, writes to us as follows, under date of July 20, 1877:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—It is very seldom that I ask space in your valuable paper, but I would like to give your numerous readers some of the general news, for when I have nothing but the misconduct of my neighbors to note, I shall not write at all. I think it is wrong to publish such an article as appeared in your issue of July 11, entitled, "Shop Lifting," and think it's wrong for neighbors to wrangle, above all to publish things of a damaging character over an assumed name.

Well, the wheat and rye harvest is over and grain all hauled in. The fall crops are quite thin, although the corn, oats and potatoes look well.

On Tuesday last, while Andrew Boon was hauling in hay, his cows got into the meadow, when one of the best milch cows run into the fence corner where the cythes lay, and run the point of one into her side some six or eight inches. She was fat enough for beef, so he dressed her and disposed of the meat without much trouble. The same evening his dog was bitten by a copperhead snake while playing on the back porch. They succeeded in killing the snake.

Mr. A. Tipton raised quite a large barn last week. The carpenter work was done by Mr. A. Moore of Milesburg. On Saturday John M. Duley raised an addition to his barn, Messrs. Pletcher, Lucas and Brickley doing the work. He needed the improvement very much.

I would say to the traveling public that if you want a good, square meal, kind and polite attention, a good bed and everything to make the weary traveler comfortable, just call upon Mr. A. Krom, second door below General Beaver's residence, and if you don't get it there it cannot be had in Bellefonte.

On Friday the 27th ult., a large wheat shock belonging to John Lucas was struck by lightning. In the evening of the same day one man was knocked down, two hogs killed and seven more injured. A hail storm came over the mountain in an eastern direction, passing over the farms of Jacob and Frederick Robb, injuring the corn considerably and breaking twenty-one panes of glass in the latter's house. The hail were as large as a hulled walnut, and of all shapes imaginable. James M. Packer picked up one stone that measured two and one-half inches in length and as thick as his thumb.

State News.

Cholera infantum is very prevalent among children at Harrisburg.

The Reading railroad machine shop, at Pottstown, has been closed and the windows boarded up.

Reeseville, Chester county, is moving stone houses bodily on skids, to make room for a railroad.

Samuel B. Miller, a tree agent of Snyder county, committed suicide by hanging himself in a wagon shed.

In Tioga county it is asserted that 30,000 out of the 40,000 of the population have signed the Murphy pledge.

It is noteworthy that of all the persons arrested at Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia for rioting not one is a railroad employe.

The oats crop all through the Lebanon Valley, from Harrisburg to Reading, is reported to be the heaviest raised for the past ten years.

At Bedford drilling has been resumed by those who ceased operations at the time of the "big strike" at Bullion. There are over twenty new wells drilling in the Tuna Valley.

At Phœnixville, on Sunday, Mary Gennings pointed a gun at George Ricketts, supposing it to be empty. It exploded and inflicted injuries on Ricketts that are likely to prove fatal.

A man named Scull is the dog catcher of Chester. His captures approach 200 at $1 a head. He has been bitten seriously five times, has no belief in hydrophobia, and cures bites by reducing the inflammation with cold water.

The property of Lafayette College, at Easton, has been assessed at $437,000. If the Supreme Court decides that college property is liable to taxation it will yield $874 for county and $4,370 for borough and school purposes.

Miss Bella Barrone, a daughter of Moses Barrone, is entitled to the belt as the champion snake hunter. While passing along the road the other day a blacksnake had the audacity to run across directly in front of her and secrete himself under a log. Miss Bella, not relishing his impudence, procured a switch eight inches in length, with which she succeeded in driving his snakeship from his hiding place, when she jumped upon his back and pinioned him fast until her little sister brought her a club with which she dispatched him. The snake measured five feet and an inch.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, '77.

The advices from Chicago, St. Louis and San Francisco, to which the epidemic of arson, pillage and murder extended as it swept like a baleful fire from East to West across the continent, are sufficiently alarming to again shake the confidence of the timid, which twenty-four hours ago had become pretty thoroughly re-established over the cheering assurances from the Atlantic and Middle states. But they are so contradictory in character as to justify the belief that they are much exaggerated, and military men and the national authorities here are hopeful of the early suppression of all disorder by the disposition of troops already made and the reaction reported among nearly all classes of citizens, the pressing necessity for the restoration of legal processes having been forced here to absolute conviction by the very excesses by which the demagogue leaders hoped to establish mob rule, enabling them to dictate terms upon the ruins of populous cities, the collapse of state and municipal authority in the presence of a great danger, the lesson taught of the insufficiency and unreliability of state militia and constabulary in any emergency like the present and liable to occur at any time, the present depressing effect had on the rioters by federal troops as soon as their presence was known, are a few of the many influences that have operated to popularize the idea of a central government sufficiently strong to protect its citizens, at the expense of state rights heresies; and the logic of the riotous events more fatal to the fine-spun theories of Democratic statesmen than all the Congressional and other speeches uttered since the foundation of the government in opposition.

The frantic appeals of Democratic Governors for federal protection against the very masses they had taught to oppose such interference as revolutionary and subversive of the very foundations of good government must prove the most potential weapon against them in the future; and they are reminded that the loss of life at Baltimore, Ellenton and Hamburg was greater than all those sacrificed at Baltimore and West Virginia. The call for troops to prevent a recurrence of the two former was denounced as an outrage, almost justifying the inauguration of another rebellion; while in the case of the rioters hardly sufficient time was allowed to test the ability of the state forces before the national authorities were implored to save the communities concerned from the wrath of the mobs.

Cabinet meetings are of daily occurence, at which little save the present insurrections is considered. The President is understood to have expressed the opinion that there is nothing in the present disturbances so far requiring Congress to convene. Public property at all threatened points is thought to be amply guarded to insure safety, and it is the feeling about the Executive mansion and the Departments that we have passed the crisis so far as immediate danger is concerned. But there is a general agreement that new problems of a politico-social character have been precipitated by the strikers which it will not be safe to ignore. Arbitration is the plan most generally favored to supplement the work of the military. With such a wide-spread insurrection against capital, it cannot be longer denied that a real hostility to it exists, which has been aggravated and rendered less amenable to reason by cunning demagogues for selfish purposes; and if it has no foundation in fact Congress ought to be able to show it conclusively. If, on the contrary, it is well founded, relief and redress should be prompt and effectual. Such is about the line of argument heard here.

To those who have taken time to consider the action of the British government in its late movement of troops, the conclusion is almost irresistible that it portends armed intervention in the Turks' behalf at no distant day. The ministry is charged with prevarication and duplicity in its pretended explanation of the active military preparations now making. Even the friends of the government are obliged to admit that its reply was evasive and susceptible of many different constructions.

Mexican matters have become somewhat confused, but it does not appear that the Diaz government is anxious to provoke hostilities; and it hastens to express gratification at the action of our authorities in arresting Escabedo and other Lerdo leaders preparing to cross the Rio Grande with hostile intent.

Some impatience is expressed at the alleged indecision of the State Department in forcing Spain to declare its purposes in the late outrages against the *Ellen Rizpah* and the *Rising Sun*, but we shall probably know all in good time. LOGAN.

—A festival for the benefit of the Nazereth church, at Houserville, will be held at that place on Saturday, August 18, 1877. The members of the church and all persons generally are invited to participate. Refreshments, such as ice cream, cakes and candies, will be furnished gratuitously. The receipts will be appropriated for the benefit of the church.

The Tramp.

That modern Ishmaelite known as "the tramp," still continues to infest the highways and byways, and public opinion lately is beginning to set strongly in favor of the adoption of such measures as will effectually abolish the evil growing out of the hordes of vagabonds wandering aimlessly through the country or viciously preying upon society. Along the country roads and lanes, the railroad lines, and the streets of the town, sometimes alone, but oftener in companies of three and four, these wretched beggars can daily, aye hourly, be seen, throughout the entire summer, while the newspapers are filled with accounts of them.

Those who claim to know assume that they are regularly organized and have a sign language, whose hieroglyphics they chalk upon the gate posts that their brethren who follow later in the season may know what kind of a reception they will find within. In the magazines they have been written up in almost every conceivable vein. One author depicts the tramp as a fiend, a demon incarnate and a plague-spot upon the earth. Another writes pathetically, and describes the industrious mechanic or laborer thrown out of work by the hard times and forced to take the road, whether he will or not. Still another makes out a romance, and describes the weary old man, bereft of wife, home and friends, wandering from door to door and from village to village.

Mothers who live amid the peaceful quiet and seclusion of country homes read in the papers blood-curdling accounts of heinous outrages committed upon young girls caught in obscure and out-of-the-way places along the roads they have to traverse going from or returning home, and then forbid their younger daughters to be absent from home after nightfall, even for a visit to the next neighbor, unless under competent escort.

Not a country house but has had and will have again calls from the ubiquitous and ragged fraternity. No one can mistake him; he has a walk that is at once both slovenly, sneaking and insolent. If there are men around the house which the wanderer approaches with the intention of begging a "hand out," a "sit down" or a "square meal," he assumes the broken-hearted and out-of-work ruse. He is "willing to work, oh, bless you, yes, but he can't find work anywhere; he has walked all the way from Boston, or St. Louis, perhaps, and times are so hard that he cannot get work." It is well upon such occasions to have a saw horse and a cord of wood handy.

The tender-hearted citizen who feels disposed to open his kitchen door on hearing this thin story, and to invite the wayfarer in for a "sit down," will be surprised to hear, if he mentions the saw horse as a condition precedent to the dinner, that "my rheumatism is so bad, sir, that I can't saw wood;" or "I've sprained my shoulder and can't push a saw, and, besides that, I'm so hungry that I can't work." This may be true, a man can be excused if he has rheumatism after sleeping under haystacks and in fence corners for a month or so, and who doubts but that the poor mendicant is so weak from lack of food that he really is unable to work.

If, on the other hand, the tramp finds that there is no one in the house but women and children, the chances are that he will, after a careful survey of the premises, retire to the road again and signal for his confederates, who are crouching in a fence corner, and then the party returns to the house and insolently demands food and drink. While they are partaking of their meal they make sure that there are no men about the place, and then it too often happens that robbery, outrages and murder follow. The tramp has much to answer for. There is little doubt but that as a class they are villains of the worst kind, but it is also true that many of them are unfortunate, broken-hearted laborers, driven by the hard times and the want of employment to choose between four evils—namely, the alms-house, the life of a criminal, starvation, or the life of a tramp; and this last is not necessarily criminal, unless, indeed, it is a crime to beg that one may not starve.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the SKIN Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the Skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all OFFENSIVE ODOR, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price 25 cts., by mail 35; Box, 3 cakes, 60cts, by mail 75. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot N. Third st., Phila., Pa. 9 28 eow1y

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whiskey two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion, or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously effected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.

Dry Goods.

WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
WE WISH TO IMPRESS
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
ON EVERYBODY'S MIND
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
THAT ALL OUR PRICES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES
SUIT THE TIMES

WE HAVE Carpets at 20 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 25 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 30 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Carpets at 35 cents WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Tapestry Brussels at $1 WE HAVE

RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
RAG CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
HEMP CARPETS
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VENETIAN CARPETS
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TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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IN GREAT VARIETY
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WINDOW SHADINGS
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
PATENT SPRING FIXTURES
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
MOTH-PROOF CARPET FELT
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
SHEETINGS ALL WIDTHS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
PILLOW CASINGS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS
LADIES' DOLMANS

WE HAVE Dolmans at $2 50 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 00 WE HAVE
WE HAVE Dolmans at $3 50 WE HAVE

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES
IN THE LATEST STYLES

We Have Dress Goods at 8 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 10 cts We Have
We Have Dress Goods at 12½ cts We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 We Have
We Have Ladies' Shoes at $1.25 We Have
We Have Ladies' But'n shoes at $1.50 We Have
We Have Men's Plow shoes at $1.25 We Have

In fact, our entire stock which has just been received at prices that will well afford comparison with any others.

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one-pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes; **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, Etc. FULL LINE OF SADDLERY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents; **Mrs.** Potts' Improved Flat Irons, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared Kalsomine; put up in 6-pound packages; easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible, Top-plate Cooking Stoves in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantees. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTON COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDS O MST IN THE WORLD.

wages, and very few vessels were able to leave the port. Business in the city was suspended generally. The Board of Trade passed resolutions calling on the President and Governor to exercise their constitutional power to the fullest extent to stop lawlessness and to protect life and property. The Common Council met and authorized the Mayor to expend all money he deemed necessary. Five thousand citizens have been enrolled to do duty under orders of police Department.

Gov. Hartranft on Thursday issued the following order to the National Guard of the State.

"HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1877. General Order No. 2.

"*First*, During the existing emergency, in all cases troops are to be moved in compact bodies, and under no circumstances is firing to be permitted except by order of officer in immediate command.

Second, All other means of quelling riot and restoring order having first been exhausted, the officer commanding the troops shall notify the rioters that they will be fired upon unless they promptly disperse. The order to fire will then be deliberately given, and every soldier will be expected to fire with effect. The firing will continue until the mob disappears.

On Thursday matters continued quiet at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Reading, and there were no disturbances in the Schuylkill regions. A strike on the Lehigh Valley road took place Thursday night, and resulted in the stoppage of trains. The excitement at Scranton continued, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western hands being determined to hold out and prevent traffic on that road. The strike there extended to the mine hands, and the mines are being flooded. About one-fourth of the Lehigh and Susquehanna road remained at work, and it was thought the strikers on that line would not be able to hold out.

There was a renewal of rioting in San Francisco on Wednesday night. A meeting of citizens, in the interests of order, was interrupted by the news that a large lumber yard near the Pacific Mail Steamship dock had been fired, and that a mob was also engaged in wrecking Chinese houses. The fire was extinguished, after destroying a large quantity of lumber. During its continuance the mob attempted to set fire to the fence around the dock, but were routed after a fierce fight, in which one citizen was killed and a number wounded, one fatally. It is reported that several of the rioters were killed and wounded. Many of the mob were captured, and manacled to a long chain stretched across the dock.

At St. Louis the citizens organized a committee of safety, eleven thousand strong. During Thursday the mob made several demonstrations, but no conflict of importance took place. The rioters visited various manufacturing establishments and compelled a great number of men to stop work. Besides the body of armed citizens, there is a goodly number of troops in the city, and any disorders will doubtless be promptly quelled.

In Maryland the situation is practically unchanged, the embargo on freight traffic continuing. A scarcity of provisions is reported in the mining districts, and much suffering is anticipated unless travel is speedily resumed.

The Pittsburgh strikers display a willingness to go to work, but are evidently waiting for the railroad officials to make the first advance.

Travel on the New York & Erie road was resumed Thursday, and trains are now running on schedule time. There is great rejoicing at Hornellsville over the peaceful settlement of the troubles.

In the executive departments at Washington great activity prevailed Thursday, the government occupying by its right to precedence nearly all the telegraphic facilities of the capital. The Cabinet approved Governor Hartranft's proclamation, and Gen. Hancock is instructed to co-operate with him and Gov. Robinson in re-establishing railroad traffic and travel in Pennsylvania and New York. Gen. Schofield has been placed in command of the troops in Washington and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

RIOTING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1 P. M.—The mob of last night gathered in force on the south side this morning and renewed its depredations and acts of violence. They began with about 2,000, and the crowd swelled to a multitude before noon. When 300 police, under Officer Rainey, charged them they broke after a hot encounter. They united again shortly and prepared for another encounter at Sixteenth street and Halstead street viaduct, where an enterchange of shots and stones succeeded. The police, being reinforced, broke into the mob with a yell that was heard for blocks away. Reinforcements, consisting of a new squad of police and a company of armed cavalry, under Colonel Agremont, began, in conjunction with the police, a deadly onslaught. This broke up the mob for a time but they soon gathered again.

A gang of the mob ran a passenger train off the track at Twentieth street this morning, and after allowing the passengers to escape, smashed the windows and furniture of several cars.

The Second Regiment, the mounted police, and the regular veteran force of Chicago are at the scene of the trouble. The Governor this morning applied for United States troops.

At 11:40 o'clock the artillery left their quarters for the scene of the conflict, at the corner of Halstead and Sixteenth streets, and a few minutes after the booming of cannon was heard. It was believed that artillery were sweeping the streets, and wild rumors as to the loss of life were set afloat.

3 P. M.—Some troops from the West have just arrived, and as they are at the disposal of the Mayor, summary work with the mob is expected. The Board of Trade has temporarily suspended their rules, so that business is virtually at a stand still. The members of the Board met this afternoon to organize a force to aid in the suppression of violence.

The mob is insulting and ready for trouble at any moment, but has a wholesome fear of the regiments, mounted police, and of the United States troops, who are either on the ground or in close proximity to the trouble the entire time. They have arms of the most effective sort, and whenever they appear the mob scatter.

The foreman of the Illinois Packing Company says his men attempted to work this morning, but were driven off by the mob. He says one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of meat will be spoiled to-day in this establishment.

6:30 P. M.—The entire force of United States troops expected are now here. They are six companies of the Ninth Regiment Infantry. Societies for protection have been formed in almost every ward to-day, and preparations for a lively campaign to-night are complete.

Late this afternoon an attempt was made by the "Plug-uglies" to fire the freight cars on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Some of the employes of a firm in the vicinity put out the fires. This is the first attempt at incendiarism.

CHICAGO, July 26, 9:40 P. M.—The Second Regiment, the cavalry and a large squad of police a short time ago marched to Halstead street viaduct and there met the mob. Two volleys were sent into the mob, which had the effect of dispersing it, probably for the night. No casualities are reported.

The Second Regiment is quartered on the viaduct for the night. The special police force, several hundred strong, and the mounted patrol, are quartered at the armory. The total number of those known to be killed cannot exceed fifteen.

Word comes from Iowa that tramps complain because the women don't know how to make blackberry pies as well as they used to. Perhaps the women have learned how to make a new kind for tramps, while the old style graces the table and satisfies the man us in days of yore.

New Advertisements.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE

the influence of which caused such a threatening state of affairs in

BELLEFONTE

has blown over, and whether the result has been favorable or unfavorable to the

WORKING MEN!

we will do our share to lighten the burden by continuing to reduce prices on all articles in daily use in our line, thus accommodating our figures to Low Wages and the Hard Times.

We assert—and challenge contradiction—that within the past few months we have reduced the prices on the following goods from 100 to 200 per cent:

Note Paper and Envelopes,
Mottoes and Motto Frames,
Picture Frames,
Pins and Toilet Soap,
Splints of all Sizes and Colors,
Pocket-Books,
Brackets,
Hair Pins and
Combs of all kinds,
Paper Collars,
Peanuts and Confectionery,
Wall Paper.

We have introduced a new feature in the way of

SAMPLE TEA

which we are selling at a reduction of 33 per ct.

JAMES WELCH & CO.

Beaver College

AND MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Beautifully and healthfully located at **Beaver, Pa.**, on the Ohio River, 28 miles from Pittsburgh.

Opens September 11th.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL & MUSIC COURSE. INSTRUCTION SCIENTIFIC AND THOROUGH. PRICES REDUCED. Send for Catalogue to the President,

30 1m REV. R. T. TAYLOR.

STEUBENVILLE, O. FEMALE SEMINARY

Board, Room and Light, per year, $175; ¼ off for ministers' daughters. Tuition in the English Course, Languages, Music, Painting, &c., very moderate. Send for a Catalogue.

REV. C. C. BEATTY, D. D., LL. D., Supt.
REV. A. M. REID, Ph. D., Principal. 29-4t

Financial.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT for the Borough of Bellefonte, for the year ending as stated in the several accounts.

Account of George H. Weaver, Overseer of the Poor from Aug. 1, 1876, to June 23, 1877:

Expenditures	$2,848 55	
Receipts	2,828 58	
Balance due Overseer		$19 97

BOROUGH FUND.

Orders drawn from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877	$5,524 96	
Water Fund—orders drawn from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877	4,830 83	
Total amt. of orders drawn on the borough and water fund from May 1, 1876, to April 1, 1877		$10,355 79

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Receipts	$4,963 95	
Payments	3,431 69	
Bal due borough fund April 2, 1877		$1,532 26

WATER FUND.

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Receipts	$5,643 54	
Payments	3,331 97	
Bal due water fund April 2, 1877		$2,311 57

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

Account of James Harris, Treas., from May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Bal due Treas May 1, '76,	$9,108 80	
Payments of interest, etc.	7,577 77	—$16,686 57
Receipts	1,914 53	
Bal. due Treas. April 2, 1877		$14,772 04

BOND ACCOUNT.

James Harris, Treasurer. May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

Bal. due Bor. May 1, '76	$5,623 50	
Proceeds of bonds sold	18,919 49	—$24,543 99
Bonds paid	9,030 00	
Orders paid out of improvement bonds,	4,539 32	—13,569 32
Bal. due Bor. April 2, 1877		$10,973 67

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

From May 1, 1876, to April 2, 1877:

May 1, 1876, bonded indebtedness	$102,825 27	
Old series of bonds sold	1,200 00	
Improvement bonds sold	400 00	
Refunding bonds sold	17,500 00	—$121,925 27
Bonds paid	9,030 00	
Bonded indebtedness April 2, 1877		$112,895 27

We certify that the foregoing accounts are correct.

ISAAC MITCHELL,
A. J. COOK,
H. H. BENNER, } AUDITORS.

28 3t

Legal Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Alfred F. Martin and George A. Walker, trading under the firm name of Martin & Walker as dealers in country produce, etc., on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books are in the hands of George A. Walker. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to settle at once.

ALFRED F. MARTIN,
GEORGE A. WALKER.

BELLEFONTE, July 16, 1877. 29-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Christian Kaup, late of Boggs township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ALBERT SMELTZER, Adm'r,
26 6t* Bellefonte P. O.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Use of
Nancy E. Perkins *et al*
vs.
Geo A. Beck *et al.*

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 130 November T. 1875.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the funds in the Sheriff's hands arising from the sale of the defendant's real estate, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties interested please attend. 30t3 CLEMENT DALE, *Auditor.*

New Advertisements.

For sale by JAMES WELCH, Bellefonte, Pa.

JAMES WELCH, Sole Agent for Centre Co.

What SAMPLE TEA is.

Every Cargo of Tea, on arriving in this country, is Sampled by the Importer to the extent of from 1,000 to 5,000 pounds, which teas, being out of the original packages, become useless to the Importer after the cargo is sold. *We contract for these Teas at Cost of Importation,* (including "Sample Packages,") which are then thoroughly classified and packed by our New York House. **Our Teas at 40c and 50c a pound**

Equal in every respect those retailed elsewhere for Double the Money

At a saving of three profits to the Consumer.

Thomas Chute & Co.

No. 131 WATER St.,
NEW YORK.

We guarantee Every package.

J. H. MORRISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

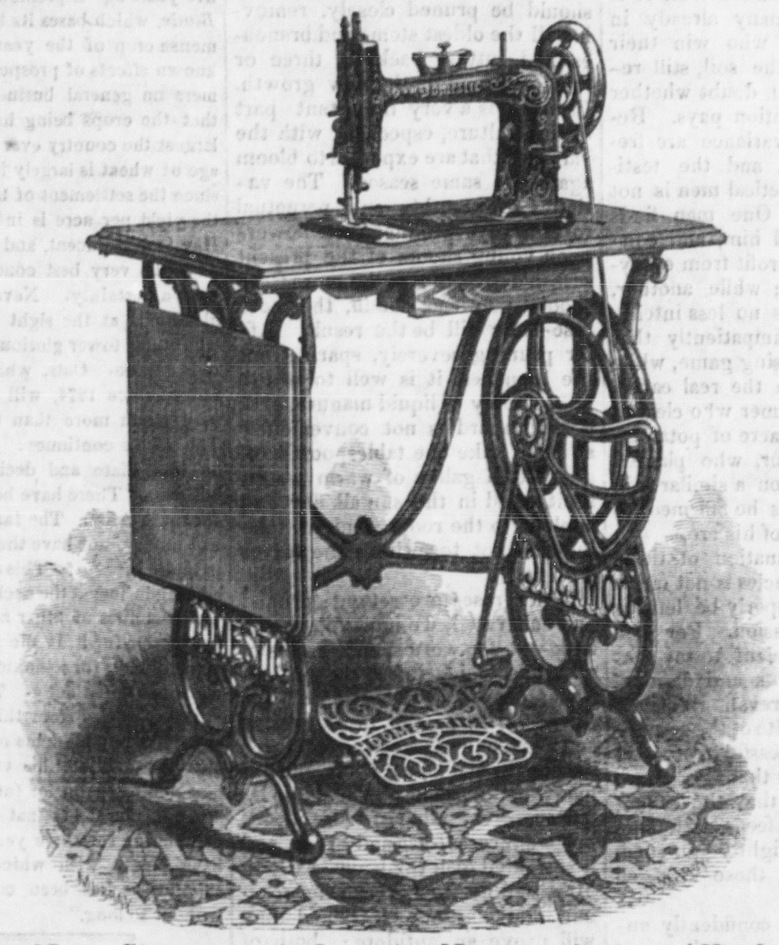
Office in the Conrad House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v2n14

NEW OPENING.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES, PIANOS & ORGANS.

SEE BUNNELL & AIKENS' NEW OFFER.



Call at the New Store, next door to Newman's, on Alleghany Street.

REMEMBER the Sewing Machine Store where you can have a choice from the largest stock and variety of Machines this side of New York City.

THE NEW DOMESTIC—Still ahead.	THE HOWE—$30.
" ST. JOHN—Latest out.	" WEED—$30.
" DAVIS—With vertical feed.	" REMINGTON—$30.
" NEW AMERICAN—For $30.	" WHITNEY—At $30.
" SINGER—$30.	" WHITE—At $30.

Old Machines repaired or taken in part payment for new ones. Work guaranteed. Second-hand machines of all makes, in good order, at from $5 to $20 each. Parts, Attachments, Needles, Needle Cases, Four-wheeled Castors, and Oil, for all machines. Mair's Plating Machine $2.50. Barbour's Best Linen Thread. Williamantic Spool Cotton, and John English's Best Hand Sewing Needles on hand.

☞By sending 50 cts. to the above parties, one doz. Assorted Needles for any Machine will be sent by return mail.

A LARGE DISCOUNT TO CASH BUYERS.

ADDRESS **BUNNELL & AIKENS,**

BELLEFONTE, PA.

9 26

A PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber, assignee of J. F. Bacheler and John N. Fisher, late doing business in the firm name of J. F. Bacheler & Co., will offer at public sale at the Court-House, in Bellefonte, on

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22, A. D. 1877,

at one o'clock P. M. of said day, the Paper Mill, Lands, Machinery, Fixtures, Water Power and privileges, late of said firm, situated in Benner Township, Centre county, Pa., about three-quarters of a mile from Bellefonte, described as follows: About Eight Acres of Land, being all the ground lying between the road leading from Phenix Mills to Roopsburg, and the road leading from the Willow Bank House to Roopsburg, and lying west of the lots on which the Ice-house is erected and east of Brockerhoff's line, reserving so much as required for the pond of the water power of the Planing Mills, Car Works, etc. The building erected on said land is 209 feet long, containing the machine room, 119 feet long by 30 feet wide, one story high; the pulp engine room, 60 feet long by 40 feet wide, two stories high; and the bleach house, 30 feet square. The principal machinery consists of two large Pulp Engines, with iron tubs, and a completed foundation for a Third Pulp Engine; also five Drawers, 8 feet by 8 feet, and two large Bleach Tubs 9 feet by 12 feet; also a 62-inch cylinder Paper Machine, with Eight Drying Rolls, two Making Rolls, and all machinery attached necessary for making paper. Also, one Stack of Calendar Rolls, the top and bottom rolls being 12 inch and the rest 7 inch; also, a Paper Cutter and Reels. The paper machine is driven by a small 15 horse power Steam Engine. The Pulp engines and other machinery are driven by a 44-inch Lafelle Turbine Water Wheel, *under fall of 11½ feet.*

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☞The above will be sold on easy terms, which will be made known on day of sale.

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Miscellaneous.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, '76

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can unhesitantly and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure. JAMES P. LUDLOW,

Late Pastor Calvary Baptist church, Sacramento, Ohio. 28 4t

25 FANCY CARDS, all new styles, with name, 10 cts., post paid. J. B. HUSSEY, Nassau, N. Y. 28-4t

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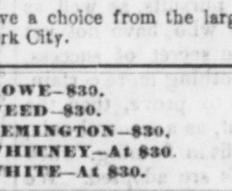

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Farm, Garden & Household.

Does Farming Pay?

This earnest inquiry constantly meets us in every direction, and persistently claims an answer. It comes not only from practical farmers who still differ in opinion on the subject, but also from thousands of discouraged and despairing men in other pursuits, who are looking and longing for some reliable refuge from the uncertainty and disaster of commercial life. The swarming population and the stagnant trade of our cities and towns, compel the unsuccessful to seek in other channels some surer means of support; and many a hapless merchant bending under financial presure, turns a hopeful glance to the country, naturally that an industry so vast as husbandry, and so essential to the human race, will secure to faithful effort a fair reward.

Yet, while so many outside of farming circles are looking in this direction for a future career, it is surprising how many already in the business, and who win their livelihood from the soil, still remain apparently in doubt whether or not the occupation pays. Results widely at variance are frequently reported, and the testimony even of practical men is not always uniform. One man finds success all around him, and contrives to make a profit from everything he touches; while another, to all appearances no less intelligent, complains impatiently that agriculture is a losing game, while he fails to discern the real cause. I once knew a farmer who cleared over $50 from an acre of potatoes, while his neighbor, who planted the same variety on a similar soil, was barely able, as he affirmed, to get back the cost of his crop.

The true explanation of these apparent discrepancies is not far to seek, but may properly be left for a separate discussion. For the present, it is sufficient to say that amid all the doubts and discouragements that prevail in some quarters, and in spite of the gloomy reports of unsuccessful men, it is gratifying to know that agriculture "still lives," and that the calling which sustains and feeds the human family, will, if rightly pursued, sustain and feed those engaged in it.

Let it, then, be confidently announced to all resolute and earnest men vainly struggling in other over-crowded pursuits, as well as to all farmers who have not yet discovered the secret of success, that there is nothing more certain, or more easy to prove, than the simple fact that, as a general rule, there is a profit in farming, when sound methods are adopted. We do not say that husbandry offers to every man the chance of a sudden leap from poverty to splendid wealth, but rather a gradual and steady advance, bringing nearly always ample support, and very often permanent prosperity.

Nor is that all. The argument in favor of profitable husbandry is broader still. The facts of experience tend to show that everage results beyond any yet realized, are clearly within reach, and the frequent achivements of successful farmers, foreshadow possibilities in the future that may well animate the courage of desponding men.

But, after all, it must be admitted that in agriculture, as in everything else, the largest element of success is to be found in the man himself. The personal qualities that determine the success or failure of a mechanic or a merchant, would go far to determine the same question for the tiller of the soil.

When, therefore, the inquiry is made whether or not farming is profitable, it should always be understood what kind of farming is meant. If the question refers to a class of men who have neither faith, enterprise, nor pluck; who are ignorant through choice, and disqualified for the business by nature and habit—such farming, of course, can never be expected to turn out successful. If, on the other hand, the inquiry is intended to apply to agriculture as pursued by practical men of fair everage intelligence and reasonably qualified for the business, then it is certain, not only that such farming is profitable on a general average, but that it holds in reserve a still better rate of profit and a higher range of prizes for those who bring to it more energy, larger knowledge, and riper experience.

The farmers are sometimes themselves mistaken in regard to the actual profit of the business, and that they very often fail to percieve in what direction the profit really lies, are very important facts, and deserve fuller consideration than the present space admits. They are, therefore, reserved for future discussion and practical illustration.

Cultivating Roses.

The effects produced upon the rose by careful cultivation are known but little. It is a plant which requires the richest soil and close prunning to show itself in perfection. We can hardly plant it in too rich a compost, and frequently Tea roses are planted in two years' old horse manure with only a little mixture of sand, and thus fed they will grow and bloom luxuriantly. Roses not only require a very rich soil when first planted, but they need to have it frequently enriched, and also require good drainage; and if the season is dry, copious waterings are also needful. Soapsuds are particularly beneficial to roses, as the potash they contain is essential to the growth of the plant. The soil should be frequently stirred about the roots to give them an airing.

When the first bloom of the Hybrid Perpetuals is passed they should be pruned closely, removing all the oldest stems and branches and cutting back for three or four inches all of the new growth. Pruning is a very important part of rose culture, especially with the varieties that are expected to bloom again the same season. The varieties of monthly and perpetual roses always produce their flowers upon young shoots of the present season's growth; so the more fresh shoots you can obtain, the more rose-buds will be the result. After pruning severely, sparing not the branches, it is well to add a large supply of liquid manure, and, if a barnyard is not conveniently at hand, take one tablespoonful of guano to a gallon of warm water, let it stand in the sun all day and apply it to the roots at night, taking care not to sprinkle the leaves with it.

When roses are set out, pruned and cultivated, we must be on the look-out for worms and insects of all kinds which infest the bushes, skeletonize the leaves and ruin the flowers. By picking of the worms and bugs, one can keep two or three bushes in leaf; but when one has many plants, hand-picking is too laborious. A mineral "fertilizer" keeps our roses fresh and green, and if sprinkled over the leaves early in May, will destroy every slug, rose-bug and worm. Air-slaked lime will prove an antidote; both of those remedies must be applied while the plants are wet with dew. Another remedy which has been very successful, is one pint of salt and one quart of soft soap, dissolved in ten gallons of water, and syringed or sprinkled over the leaves. When the leaves become mildewed, they should be sprinkled with soot from the stove-pipes or chimneys, and in 24 hours wash it off with the watering-pot. Still another antidote is found in sulphur and quick-lime, one quart of the latter to one pound of sulphur, add two gallons of hot water, and to one pint of this liquid add one gallon of water, and syringe not only roses, but verbenas and all plants that are affected with mildew or rust.—*Springfield Republican.*

Dairying a Benefit to Land.

In most sections of the country farms are much improved by dairying. Those that run down can be made fertile by a dairy of as many cows as can be kept upon them. For instance take the fine dairy district of central New York, as Herkimer county, where the plow is but little used on many dairy farms after becoming in good condition, their owners depending entirely on their butter and cheese to support their families. The great quantity of manure made on these farms enables their proprietors to heavily fertilize any field that they desire to plow up, on which they grow two or three crops, and reseed it; and in a few years they have their farms in splendid condition, and worth double and treble what they were when dairy business commenced upon them. My advice to farmers everywhere is, keep all the cows you can profitably. Not to buy many at first; but to obtain a few very choice ones, and raise your own dairy by degrees. Don't begrudge the expense that superior stock may cost. It may make you feel that you have made a mistake in paying from $70 to $100 a head for cows that only gave 20 quarts of milk a day; but with the right bull you will soon have all your money coming back to you in the splendid young stock you will soon have.

Be Kind to the Old Horse.

The old horse requires more time to eat his meals and rest his nerves. Of all animals the horse is the worst abused. Although he has been our most faithful and profitable servant, yet in his old age the lash is applied to force out his youthful vigor. The older he grows the more he feels the lash. He is often turned out of doors to give place to colts. Too often the neglect and abuse he is subjected to, because he is a little old, results in a greater loss than is made up in the care for the young horse. The last part of a horse's life may be more profitable, if rightly used, than the first part. There is more comfort and less danger in working old horses. We understand them, and they understand us; and we should be willing to conform to their natures as they are to conform to our wishes. It would be more human as well as more profitable to use them as they should be as long as it would pay, and then take them out and shoot them down. But the wicked practice is to knock them about as much as they will bear and pay well, and then to trade them off to some more inhuman wretch than ourselves. The old servant is gone among strangers, and he receives no sympathy in his last extremities.

A speedy return of the good times of five years ago is predicted by the *Toledo Blade*, which bases its belief on the immense crop of the year, and the well known effects of prosperity among farmers on general business. It appears that the crops being harvested are the largest the country ever had. The acreage of wheat is largely in excess of any since the settlement of the country, and the yield per acre is infinitely greater. Hay is magnificent, and has been secured in the very best condition. Corn is now a certainty. Never was the eye gladdened at the sight of such fields. The stalks tower gloriously, and the color is superb. Oats, which have been a failure since 1874, will this year yield very much more than they did then. The *Blade* continues: "We prophesy an immediate and decided revival of business. There have been 'tight times' for three years. The farmers have not had money, nor have they had any way to make it. * * This enormous crop, coming in just at the neck of time, when the calamities of other nations makes a good price for it, is the let-up we have been looking for so anxiously, and waiting for so impatiently. The farmer will in a few weeks from this have money enough to pay his debts out of his wheat alone, and he has his enormous corn, oats and hay crop for future needs. He will pay the debts that have been accumulating for three years, and he will have plenty with which to get those supplies he has been compelled to do without so long."

SOMETHING ABOUT ICE WATER.—A great deal of summer sickness is caused by too free use of ice water. Not only do people drink it at a temperature too low to be healthful at any time, but they overload their stomachs to a degree positively dangerous. The moderate and judicious use of ice, the doctors agree, is beneficial, but it should be used with care. The Cincinnati *Commercial* recently printed a long edtiorial on the "perils of ice water," in the course of which it is remarked that no woman would think of cooling a cooking stove when it is red hot by throwing ice water upon it. Yet what people know would ruin a stove they pour by the pint into their stomachs when it is in a state of intense activity and at the highest point of chemical combustion. The cook who pours water upon her fire while she is getting dinner knows that the potatoes in the pot will stop boiling and the meat in the oven will not be fit for food. The same results from deluging the stomach with ice water. The process of digestion will be arrested, and will not be resumed until the water is raised to the temperature required to carry it on again.

Amos Fish, one of the queerest men in Albany, N. Y., died on monday, leaving an estate of fifty thousand dollars to charitable institutions, and cutting off his wife with a dollar a day. In describing his manner of life to a friend, he once said: "I buy a shank of beef from the butcher, which costs me ten cents. My wife makes enough soup from this to do us one meal, then the meat cut from it afterwards makes two more meals, or one day's food for ten cents. I split the bone and get the marrow for cooking purposes, and my wife finds sufficient fuel in the bone itself to do considerable cooking. Then in an iron box I save the ashes, which I use for manuring a few plants that realize for me six cents each." Yet when extra taxes were put upon his property, he very rarely, if ever, demanded more rent from tenants than what they had been paying. He married a widow who had two children and a little money. He offered to borrow the money and to allow her seven per cent. His wife accepted the proposition, and he was in charge of the property for a long time. One day he forced a settlement with her, bringing in a bill for her and the children's board, and leaving her in debt to him.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Harper's Magazine for August.

Harper's Magazine for August is a brilliant summer number, containing one hundred and twenty-six engravings and an unusual variety of novel and entertaining reading matter.

The number opens with a superbly illustrated paper on the White Mountains. Then from the mountains the reader is taken to the seaside—to the beautiful old port of Castine and the Camden Hills, described by Elizabeth E. Evans in a paper which is a prose-poem, with eighteen charming illustrations.

Under the title of "The Golden Treasures of Kurium," William C. Prime contributes a very entertaining paper on General Di Cesnola's recent discoveries in Cyprus, with forty-two illustrations. Mr. Prime's description of the personal ornaments of the ancient Cypriot ladies is calculated to excite the envy of the most fashionable women of to-day.

The interest, recently awakened, in the poet Keats's American relatives, gives especial value to Mr. Madden's paper on the subject, containing, with other illustrations, a portrait of George Keats, the poet's brother, who emigrated to America. A sonnet by Keats, never before published, is given.

There is also in the Easy Chair for this number, published for the first time, a sonnet written by the late John Lothrop Motley when he was seventeen years old.

Mrs. Mary Treat contribut s some very important matter about Florida lillies, with illustrations. What she describes as *Amaryllis Atamasco* has since been discovered to be an entirely new species.

This number contains three articles of special interest to sportsmen—Maurice Thompson's "Pan-Fish Angling" (illustrated), Douglas Frazer's "Hints for Practical Trout-Fishing," and W. L. Alden's "The Flying Pros" (illustrated), describing a sail-boat that will not capsize.

There are three illustrated poems—Lucy Larcom's "Friend Brook," Thomas Davidson's spirited Scotch ballad, "The Jeet-Black Groom" with illustrations by Fredericks, and Mrs. Spofford's "Inside Plum Island," with three illustrations by Bricher.

Edward Everett Hale contributes a poem on "The Old South Meeting-House," and Sidney Lanier one entitled "The Waving of the Corn."

In fiction there are five fresh chapters of "Erema," the best serial novel now being published; Wilkie Collin's "Percy and the Prophet," a powerful novelette, complete in one number; Lizzie W. Champney's "Voudoo Violet," with three remarkable illustrations by Abbey; and Mary N. Prescott's shorter story, "Bell's Matchmaking."

Dr. John W. Draper contributes a paper, with fifteen illustrations, on the Diffraction Spectrum, showing exactly what light, heat and actinism are in the last scientific analysis.

Very timely now, though it would be exceedingly interesting at any time, is Eugene Lawrence's thrilling story of Mahomet's career.

The editor's "Easy Chair" contains reminiscences of the late Fletcher Harper, with some references to the history of the magazine. The other editorial summaries are full of interesting matter, including the famous "Drawer," with six amusing illustrations.

St. Nicholas for July

has just the right kind of reading and pictures for lazy summer weather. It treats things specially belonging to July in a capital, fully illustrated paper on "Gunpowder," by an ex-officer of the U. S. Army; a lively account of how "The Peterkins Celebrated the Fourth," by Lucretia P. Hale; a delightful description of "A Boy's Life on a Man-of-war," by a naval officer; and an entertaining article on "George the Third," by Noah Brooks.

Girls, boys, and older readers, will enjoy the story of the heroism of "Nellie in the Light-House," by Susan Archer Weiss, and will find seasonable hints, well worth having, in Dr. Hunt's "Talk about Swimming," and a paper on "Camping Out." These three are suitably illustrated, the first with a frontispiece, by Champney, that almost speaks its meaning.

Mr. Trowbridge's serial story, "His Own Master," has four splendid long chapters with two pictures by C. S. Reinhart. Mr. Frank R. Stockton's fine story of a young elephant, called "Hevi," contains a striking picture of the man who went to shoot elephants; and Professor R. A. Proctor, beside the usual "Star-paper," has a most interesting article upon "Jupiter," which, though a "Giant Planet," the Professor believes to be a "Baby World."

The famous "Jimmy Johns," of Mrs. Abbey Morton Diaz, appear in the story, "What made Mr. Tompkins Laugh;" Mr. C. P. Cranch has a humorous poem, "Dumb Orator," with a picture by Hopkins; and Mr. Ernest Ingersoll concludes his papers on "Wild Mice and their Ways," illustrated by Riordan.

Beside these, there are excellent contributions in art, prose, and verse, breathing the hope and smiling with the sunshine of the season.

Eclectic Magazine.

In the frontispiece to the August number, the *Eclectic* pays an amiable compliment to its Southern patrons by reproducing in fine steel engraving a portrait of Mr. Paul H. Hayne, the most prominent of living Southern poets and men-of-letters, and almost the only one who has won general recognition from the most cultured Northern critics and readers. An appreciative biographical sketch accompanies the portrait, in which appropriate mention is made of the difficulties with which Mr. Hayne has had to contend in pursuing his chosen career. The literary contents of the number are fully up to the usual high standard of the magazine, and comprise the following articles: "The Contest of Church and State in Italy;" "Twenty Years of African Travel;" "Genius and Vanity;" "To Victor Hugo," a sonnet by Alfred Tennyson; "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by James Anthony Froude; "Pera," a sketch of Constantinople; "Is the Moon Dead?" "George Frederick Cooke," the actor; "Ex-Voto," by Charles Algeron Swinbourne; "Young Musgrave," three chapters of a novel by Mrs. Oliphant; "George Sand," by Matthew Arnold; "Ave Maria: a Breton Legend," by Alfred Austin; "Amongst the Cossacks of the Don;" "Teaching to Read," by James Spedding; and "Lines on a Beautiful Girl." The instructive and entertaining are happily commingled in the foregoing list, and copious editorial notes on current literature, science and art complete an interesting number.

Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond street, New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number, 45 cents. The *Eclectic* and any $4 magazine to one address for $8.

Littell's Living Age.

The numbers of "The Living Age" for the weeks ending July 14th and 21st respectively contain Pedigrees and Pedigree Makers, by Edward A Freeman—Contemporary Review; A Leaf of Eastern History—Fortnightly; Voltaire in the Netherlands, from the Dutch of Jhr. C. A. van Sypestern—Temple Bar; Mordecai, a protest against the Critics, by a Jew—Macmillan; Crema and the Crucifix—Cornhill; Georges d'Amboise—Temple Bar; Maoris and Kanakas—Fortnightly; The Results of the Invention of the Sewing Machine—Economist; Japanese Mirrors—Nature; Popular Errors—Pall Mall Gazette; William Caxton—Fireside; Little Tortures—Liberal Review; A new Stimulant—Nature; The Dog of the Barracks—Leisure Hour; together with choice poetry, and instalments of "The Marquis of Lossie," by Geo. MacDonald; "Pauline," by L. B. Walford; and "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" by Wm. Black.

A new volume of this standard eclectic began July 1st. For fifty-two numbers of sixty four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with "The Living Age" for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

CHROMO WALTZ—By Charley Baker.—This is one of the handsomest pieces ever published. Each copy contains an elegant chromo on the title page, really worth more than is asked for the music, and all perfectly easy in key of C. Anybody can play the same on organ or piano. It is especially adapted for young beginners. Send 25 cents to your music dealer and procure a copy, or address, F. W. HELMICK, 50 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

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This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

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For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar-coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution or diet or occupation.

Full directions are given on the wrapper to each box, how to use them as a Family Physic, and for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor,** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action, or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back,** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings,** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression,** a large dose should be taken, as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion, and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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BELLEFONTE, April 5, 1877. 14 6m

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Our New York Letter.

The Dog Days in New York—A Beer Show—Temperance Agitation—A Novel Church Trouble—Sporting under Difficulties—Racing in a Storm—Astor's New Yacht—Electric Freaks.

NEW YORK, July 23, 1877.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Not since the torrid term of a year ago has old Sol been so condescending and neighborly to this portion of our little planet as at present. If he only knew how surely "familiarity breeds contempt" in his case he would be apt, I think, to keep his distance; but as it is, he presses heavily upon us, and during the past ten days has led our thermometers and barometers into frightful orgies. The latter has been reeling and plunging in a condition of disgraceful unsteadiness, raising hob with rain areas and electric equilibrium; while the former has kept constantly and disreputably "high," never once, in fact, getting sober enough to realize the mischief its long spree is working upon the human race generally and shirt collars in particular. Such being the meteorological surroundings amid which I am doomed to hold forth to-day, I feel that no apology is necessary for confining myself to cooling topics.

We have had, at various times in this city, exhibitions of pretty much everything under the stars—horse shows, dog shows, flower shows, baby shows, monkey shows, merchandise shows and even political shows where the rare and various specimens of statesmen which the metropolis produces were displayed for the edification of the public. But never has there been a competitive exhibition organized in New York which excited more genuine interest and enthusiasm than one which has just closed and whose character shall be briefly described. The perennial jealousy which exists among our numerous and wealthy brewers has run high of late and at last took the shape of an invitation to a public competitive test which was accepted by forty firms. The place fixed for the beer show was the large Concordia Hall on Avenue A, which, for the three days that the test occupied, was by far the most popular spot in town. The extent to which "sudden business" called everybody to that comparatively unfrequented locality during those days was something really remarkable; while the stern conscientiousness which forbade any visitor to the Hall's neglecting to sample any one of the forty different beers on exhibition was simply sublime. For every six glasses drunk the drinker was entitled to one vote, which he cast for his favorite brew, and I regret to say that "repeating" was carried on to an alarming extent. By the time he walked up to deposit his fourth or fifth ballot the average elector was not only not very particular who he voted for, but in fact didn't seem to care much whether school kept or not. An enormous number of suffrages were polled, and the brewers who are found to have received the highest number are to receive valuable prizes.

At the same time that the interests of the amber-colored beverage are being built up by such methods, the temperance agitators are unusually busy, on the other hand, in pulling them down. The Murphy movement, which seems in various degrees to be leavening the whole country, has so far affected New York as to infuse new life into its local temperance organizations, which are waging violent war under Oliver Cotter and others, against drinking of all descriptions. As in every such spasmodic agitation, there is any amount of charlatanism and fanatical nonsense about the speeches and actions of the leaders in this movement, which, nevertheless, will doubtless be productive of some good.

The great dodge of the present campaign is exhortation by "reformed drunkards." Any old sot who can be induced to stay sober long enough to get up before an audience and ramble on about his own disgusting life, is eligible as a speaker; and a truly edifying spectacle do a majority of them present.

The most hopeful sign of this movement is that the reformers do not rave and shriek about cider and lager-beer quite as much as has been their habit in previous crusades, but are directing their efforts mainly against the low groggeries and gin-mills which statistics show to be the instigators of seven-eighths of the city's crime.

In all the church rows and troubles between flocks and their pastors, with which our courts and our newspapers constantly teem, I do not remember ever to have noticed a parallel to the present case of a fashionable Episcopal church on Madison Avenue. Usually the society "bounces" its pastor, but here the tables are turned and the reverend gentleman hangs out the red flag and auctions the whole contents of the sacred edifice to satisfy his debt of $15,000. The result of the sale tends to prove that ecclesiastical furniture is rather a drug in the market this weather, for a $4,000 organ brought $800, an elegant black walnut pulpit $21, and everything else in proportion. Moral to churches: Don't borrow of your pastor unless you know how you are going to pay him.

Out-door sporting has progressed under some difficulties this week, but still it has progressed. On Tuesday, during the heaviest thunder storm of the season, a race between representatives of the Empire and Williamsburgh yacht clubs, was sailed on Long Island sound, which was one of the most exciting I ever witnessed. In spite of the tempestuous wind and rain, and a constant succession of electric bolts, neither craft would change her course, or even slacken sail, but plunged through the white caps with every stitch of canvas spread to the finish. Almost miraculously, no harm resulted from their reckless daring.

At the same time the Long Branch horse races were in progress at Monmouth Park and were continued regardless of the heavy track and the drenching that befell all concerned. When at last, however, the lightning struck and shivered a telegraph pole near the Grand Stand, it was thought to be time to quit.

Rifle shooting was also going on at Creedmore when the artillery of the heavens opened up and speedily silenced the puny rattle of the guns. The lightning struck the targets, doing considerable damage, besides knocking over two of the men employed to watch and record the shots.

The electric fluid, during this storm, played numerous pranks among buildings, doing various and fantastic damage. In one case it tore a shower of shingles from the roof of a barn, in which half a militia regiment had taken refuge. In another, it ran into the telgraph office of a little suburban town, upset but did not seriously hurt two young lady occupants, and then quietly melted the magnets, coils and keys of the instrument, finally passing off as noiselessly as it entered. A Brooklyn man, driving along the outskirts of the town during the storm, left his buggy for a minute to go into a saloon for some beer. When he came out he was slightly astonished to find his horse lying dead in the gutter, and a ball of fire waltzing up the street. The temperance folks will have to restrain their natural impulse to point a moral with this incident, for it is more than probable that going after that beer was all that saved the man's life.

Speaking of yachts, there is a craft of this kind on the stocks of a Long Island ship-yard which will be the largest and most costly schooner yacht ever launched. It is being built for one of the Astors, and will cost close on to a quarter of a million. The next largest one ever owned in this country was the ill-fated Mohawk which capsized in a squall exactly one year ago, drowning its millionaire owner, Wm. T. Garner, and several of his friends. The wreck of the Mohawk has lately been sold for $20,000, about one-half what it cost Mr. Garner originally to fit up the cabin.

RADIX.

Facts.

There are 50 species of owls.

Sparrows have three broods a year.

There are 50 species of woodpeckers.

There are 39,000 species of plants and trees.

There are nearly 3,000 known species of fish.

Tobacco was first brought to Europe in 1559.

Air is as necessary to fish as it is to animals.

The golden-crested wren is the smallest British bird.

The American mocking bird is the prince of all song birds.

The nutmeg tree bears fruit from ten years old to one hundred.

Tea was first introduced in 1660, and sold at 60 cents a pound.

The cranium of a large crocodile will only admit of the thumb.

On the Malabar coast a flight of parrots is as destructive as locusts.

The bird of paradise is a native of North Guinea, near the equator.

The date, in all tropical countries, is one of the most common trees.

Some black ostriches are seven feet high. Their speed is that of a horse.

A female house-fly will produce in one season over 1,000,000 eggs.

The insect which eats round holes in furniture is the dermestes domesticus.

Every part of a tree or plant contains spiral vessels except the bark and pith.

The cocoa tree supplies the Indians with almost whatever they stand in need of.

The cow tree of South America grows in rocks, and has dry and withered leaves.

Few insects live more than a year in a perfect state, but often much longer in their larvæ state.

Five thousand bees will weigh one pound; a hive of one foot square will contain 9,000 cells of honey.

An elm tree is full grown in one hundred and fifty years, and it lives from five to six hundred years.

It was the mistletoe, parasite of the oak, which the Druids reverenced. Similar superstitions prevailed in Greece.

Wild ducks are estimated to fly ninety miles an hour. Swallows fly rather faster, and the swift is said to fly two hundred miles an hour.

"They put him in a show case," was the remark of a rural lady who recently attended a city funeral.

Medical.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

VEGETINE

Is not a vile, nauseous compound which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy, which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

VEGETINE

Is now prescribed, in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

VEGETINE

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists Nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

VEGETINE

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

VEGETINE,

Instead of being a puffed-up medicine, has worked its way up to its present astonishing success by actual merit in curing all diseases of the blood, of whatever nature.

VEGETINE,

Says a Boston physician, "Has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory, and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective; and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir.—About one year since, I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefitted by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL,

Firm S. M. Pettingill & Co. 10 State St. Boston

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THE RIGHT MEDICINE

BOSTON, Mass.

MR. H. R. STEVENS;

Dear Sir.—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance; and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the Vegetine; and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man; and my skin is smooth, and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of Vegetine. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the Vegetine's wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER.

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No. 69 Washington Street, Boston.

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9 23-1y

50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape), printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E. cor. 5th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-1y

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Lodge Directory.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M. meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, F. & A. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

The Centennial Temperance Club, of the U. S., meets every Monday evening in Bush's Arcade.

Pennsvalley Lodge, No. 275, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Pine Grove Mills.

Lick Run Lodge, No. 311, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening at Howard.

Centre Hall Lodge, No. 895, I. O. O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellow's Hall.

The Milesburg Centennial Temperance Club, meets every Friday evening.

Millheim Council, No. 309, O. U. A. M., meets every Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., in their Council Room, Wilt's building.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M., meets on Thursday night preceding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——'Squire Pennington, near Hublersburg, is very low with consumption.

——The mayor of Williamsport has ordered the police to enforce the ordinance requiring the closing of every business place on Sunday.

——Mr. John Bair, of Millheim, has a silver quarter bearing the date 1777. That is about as old as you can find a coin of the Republic.

——Nothing makes a girl madder than to have the congregation kneel to pray just as she steps into church with a new bonnet on, after having waited till the last bell had rung.

——The Harrisburg *Telegraph* has appeared in a handsome new dress of type and with a new heading, and is now one of the neatest looking dailies in the State.

——Sechler & Co. have struck, and the result is that they have knocked the bottom out of prices and are selling goods so cheap that even those who only get ninety cents a day can live.

——John M. Ward, of this place, late of the Williamsport base ball club, who has for some time been pitching for the Athletic club, has signed a contract to play with the Milwaukee club during the remainder of the season.

——During the thunder storm on Thursday last twenty sheep belonging to Henry McEwen, of Hublersburg, had sought shelter under a tree in the pasture where they were. The lightning struck the tree and killed seventeen of the sheep instantly.

——The railroad strike, though disastrous in its results and extending to the four quarters of the country, has not affected our king clothier, J. Newman, Jr., for he is selling even better and cheaper goods now than ever before. Note this and give him a call.

——Officer Foulk has been more efficent in bringing about the arrest of guilty rioters than any other officer in Bellefonte. When an officer has the courage and pluck to do his duty in a time like this, he should be encouraged and well paid, and our citizens have the ability to do both.

——Colonel D. S. Keller and Lieutenant Williams paid a short visit to their friends on Monday. The Fifth regiment is still encamped at Altoona, Major General Beaver in command. The "boys" are reported all well and in good spirits. Law and order have been restored and the world moves as usual.

——A week ago last Monday forenoon Mr. William Smeltzer, of Centre Hall, was assisting James McCormick to haul in his grain, and was on top of the loaded wagon when by some accident he fell, the front wheel passing over his body. Medical assistance was called at once, but before it reached him he died.

Dangerous.—To take shelter from a thunder shower under a tree is to invite great risk of being killed by lightning. This has been published so often that it is wonderful every person who can read does not heed the warning. Still every summer we have additional instances that the danger remains unknown, or that many people are very heedless of their lives. Better to risk a thorough soaking than to seek such a fatal protection.

——Now that the hot season is upon us it behooves all citizens to disinfect all cesspools that require it, and all places where decomposition is going on, and from which odors arise that are offensive or prejudicial to health. The following cheap mixture, which can be had of any druggist for ninety cents, is effectual and will last for the season: Five pounds copperas, one-half pound of carbolic acid and five gallons of water. Apply one quart to a cesspool once a week.

Small Debts.—If we were asked what single act, involving no personal loss, would bring the greatest good to the largest number, we would answer, without hesitation: "Pay your small debts." There is a large class in every community who, though possessed of ample means, are habitually slow in paying their small trade accounts, who could pay just as well at one time as another, but who fail to consider what great benefit would result from the simple act of justice of paying a small bill. To such the week's journey of a five dollar note would be an instructive lesson. Start it where you will—with the pastor, the physician, the baker, the butcher, the grocer, shoemaker, coal merchant, printer—it will be the partial means of paying fifty small debts, and gladdening fifty hearts in a week. Few people have the same opportunity of doing good by geometrical progression as those who owe small accounts. Much misery and suffering are alleviated among the very poor by charity; but there is a middle class, who are able and willing to work, who must work, to whom begging is the alternative next to starvation, and whom charity does not reach. We refer to the careful, painstaking tradespeople—men, women and children—of our cities and towns. They are not found in processions of "strikers," have no political sins to atone for, and are "content with their wages." Let employers remember that it is not only an act of justice to pay them, but to employ them, and that while their honest pride and buoyant hope of better days alike scorn asking or receiving alms, both their inclination and necessity plead for work and pay.

We hope that all who owe us little bills will bear in mind these few simple suggestions, and when our agent calls for his pay that they will not turn him away, offering some trivial excuse. We have thousands of dollars due us. Knowing this fact, how do our dedtors suppose we feel on Saturday night, when we are forced to say to our employees, "We have no money—or we have only a small sum, and you must be content for a part—not all of the wages which you are entitled to." It will not buy them bread, or pay board bills, to tell them that you owe us and are able to pay. If you are able to pay, then *do* pay, and you will be doing an act not exactly of charity, but of justice, as commendable as charity itself. Last week our agent was at Lock Haven, Beech Creek, Blanchard, Howard, Roland and Mt. Eagle. He did not meet with the success at these places that he should have done. He will visit them again next week, and we shall expect him to return with a good account of his reception, and the most of the bills, especially those of over one year's standing, settled. It is not just that our subscribers should ask us to carry them on our books year after year. We cannot afford it; therefore we ask all to come up to the "scratch" smiling—no grumbling. Finally, no man who has a single idea about business will blame us.

——The remains of Colonel D. M. Jones, late member of the Legislature from Blair county, were interred at Tyrone on Saturday 21st ult. The Blair county *Radical*, in discussing as to when his successor shall be elected, remarks that "if the writ cannot issue until after the meeting of the Legislature, it is questionable whether our people desire the vacancy filled. A special election could not be held before the middle of February, as thirty days' notice is required, and, beside, it would cost the county about four hundred dollars, and all that would be gained would be a member who would serve probably a month and pocket a thousand dollars salary. But whether the vacancy is filled at the general or at a special election, the people want the candidate nominated by the 'Crawford county system' and not by the County Committee. If the people are not consulted in making the nomination, the candidate, whoever he may be, had better not be nominated at all."

——A good chance is offered to any one who wants to purchase a good home cheap. J. A. Quigley & Co., of Blanchard, Pa., have for sale twenty-five acres of land in Walker township, about one mile east of Nittany Hall, on the pike leading from Bellefonte to Lock Haven and known as the David Krebs property. There is on this land a good two-story frame dwelling house, a barn and other necessary out buildings. There is also a thrifty growing orchard of fruit trees. This property was purchased at sheriff's sale by the present owners. They do not want to keep it and will therefore sell very low. It is a chance that is not offered every day, and we advise any person who has money to invest to call on or address J. A. Quigley & Co. at Blanchard. They are determined to sell and will sell cheap.

——A week ago last Saturday a barn and some outbuildings belonging to Mr. Charles Warner, of Woodward, was entirely destroyed by fire. Five tons of hay, two wagons and a lot of poultry were included in the loss. The cause of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The property was insured in the Penns Valley Insurance Company for two hundred dollars.

——A party of thieves entered the house of Mrs. Polly Garbrick, of Zion, and stole a small sum of money. We are not informed of the exact amount. They afterwards attempted a like enterprise upon a house near by but were frightened away.

——The Walker township school board have decided to reduce the salaries of their teachers from thirty-five dollars to thirty dollars per month. Our advise would be to keep up the pay, but try and secure a better class of teachers, as that will pay best in the end. The trouble has been in the past that we have paid too small salaries, and we got just such kind of teachers as we paid for, and our children suffer the loss.

——The right kind of a boy with a pea shooter can take a man's mind off his business troubles and politics quicker than anything else in this bleak, cold world; and Sechler & Co. can gladden the hearts of the poor by selling groceries so cheap that they come within the reach of all. Come on you men that only get ninety cents a day and Sechler & Co. will make it reach. All he wants is the cash down. He will sell the goods cheap enough and the best in the market.

Major General J. A. Beaver.—It will be gratifying to General Beaver's many friends to know that, notwithstanding he with his troops entered Altoona under the most exciting and adverse circumstances, he has been enabled to restore tranquility without bloodshed. To withstand the insults and jeers that we are told were heaped upon him and his command without committing some overt act requires a man of no ordinary ability. General Beaver has proven himself a gallant soldier on the field of battle, and his late achievements in the emergency just passed have added more laurels to his soldier record. We congratulate the law-abiding citizens of Altoona on the happy termination of their difficulties, and we have no doubt but they appreciate the efforts of the commanding officer in bringing the result about.

——The law requires all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, highways or other roads to beg or gather alms, and all persons wandering abroad and begging, who have no fixed place of residence in the township, ward or borough, to be arrested as vagrants, by any constable or other officer of the peace, upon notice to him by any inhabitant of the district, or in his own view. It also provides for a commitment of such vagrants for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, with liability to labor under orders of the Directors of the Poor. Tramps had better stear clear of Bellefonte now. There are about three hundred deputy sheriffs in this little burg, besides two police officers, and if vagrants escape the notice of an officer of the law it will be a wonder. We would advise that all such fellows be arrested, and that the Poor Overseers set them to work repairing the damage done to our town by the late rains.

——The hands in the employ of the Howard Iron Works struck last week. They have been receiving eighty cents per day, and they now demand one dollar and twenty-five cents a day in orders or one dollar a day in cash. This demand does not seem to be unreasonable, but the employers say they cannot pay it, alleging as a reason that they are making iron at a loss every day, and large stocks of metal are accumulating, and there are no signs of better times. If this is true the question that the men must decide is whether they will accept the little pittance which they now get or stop work altogether. If their employers cannot sell iron at a price which will make it possible for them to pay the men what they demand, and if they should accede to the demand, it would only be a question of time, with the iron accumulating on their hands, when they would have to shut down altogether, and then the men would be out of work and forced to find new fields of labor. Would it not be better now for the men, such as can afford it, to go away and seek employment elsewhere and leave the employers with a smaller force? If this course was pursued it might be that the men who were left would be able to make better terms. That eighty cents a day is not enough for men to live on, no one will deny. We have no doubt that if we were to ask the proprietors of the iron works if they thought that that was enough for their men they would answer that it was not, but would immediately supplement it with the unanswerable question, "What can we do?" And this question is being asked by men in all branches of business. Banks are failing; railroads are becoming bankrupt, and many a large business house is tottering on the verge of ruin. Men who a few years ago had property they would have refused fifty thousand dollars for, now see it go begging at twenty. Property is cheap, labor is cheap and the bottom is falling out of everything. We have come to the conclusion that if the policy of contraction which is now being pursued is kept up, the whole country will be lost in irretrievable ruin.

Still Another Reduction. — At Welch's. They are now selling the best five-cent cigars at 4 cents each.

——Monte Ward, who left the State College to engage in base ball playing, is gaining considerable celebrity through the papers as being an expert "curve" pitcher. The papers locate him from Williamsport, but his real residence is here, where his guardian, John Hoffer, Esq., resides. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"Ward, the 'curve' pitcher from Williamsport, on Saturday night started for Milwaukee with $75 advance money in his pocket and a promise of $20 a week. Ward came to this city on July 2. He fairly begged to be given a trial, and the Athletic managers allowed him to come. They were to pay his expenses until August 1, for until then his powers as a pitcher could not be fairly tested, as no important games were to be played. For two weeks he bothered the amateur clubs immensely, and began to have a very exalted opinion of himself. He then wanted to sign with the Athletic, and was offered $20 a week. No sooner was the offer made than he hunted up the Philadelphia club managers, told them what had been tendered him, and the "Phillies" agreed to give him an extra $5 a week. He joined the nine, but his first week's salary was all that was paid, as the team was not in a very flush condition. Then he went around to the Athletic again and made several propositions, which were accepted. A time was appointed for him to sign and he agreed to be there. His verbal promise was given to play with the boys in gray, but Mr. Cragin being out of the city and unable to attach his name to the contract, Ward took advantage of it and agreed to play with the Milwaukee. On Saturday the Athletic made him as good an offer, if not better, than the Western managers, but the $75 tempted him and he went. Weaver belongs to the Milwaukee club, but it is said that money is not very plenty out there, and he would gladly leave if he could. Whatever reputation Ward has as a pitcher he gained in two weeks in this city. He has pitched in but one important game—that with the Hartford on July 2—and was then knocked all over the field. His success so far has been with amateur clubs."

——The abolition of the open purchase system by the Navy Department is a great stride in the direction of reform. Buying without advertising has been one of the most prolific sources of jobbery and corruption. So the merchant that advertises is the only friend of the buyer. He is enterprising, anxious to sell, and will sell cheap. Buyers will find it to their advantage to remember this. The merchant who does not advertise must sell high or sell inferior goods at a low price. If he sells high his custom will not extend beyond a small circle of friends. If he sells cheap he attracts a lot of customers who are ready to buy an inferior article because it is sold at a low price. He is cheated, but he does not know it. There are in every community a few stores of this kind—there are some in this town. Sechler & Co. are not, however, of this number. They have earned the reputation of selling the very best quality of goods to be found in the market, and we say without fear of contradiction that they sell the very best assortment of goods in their line to be found in this county.

——The bad conduct of the roughs who congregated on Allegheny street during Monday night of last week, prompted Sheriff Munson to organize a force of deputies. The Sheriff called on our citizens to meet at the Court House, where he proceeded to deputize about two hundred men. Among those present we noticed the Reverend Laurie, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who donned a Sheriff's badge with as much reverence as he would a white cravat. This action of Mr. Laurie's ought to put to shame those merchants and politicians who failed to respond to the Sheriff's call, simply because they might lose a cent's worth of trade or the vote of some worthless plug. Such people forfeit the confidence and respect of good, law-abiding citizens, and every able-bodied man who failed to respond ought to hide his head in shame, for his infidelity to his country and his country's laws is a stigma upon him.

——The Fairview Sunday-school will hold a festival at Fairview school house, College township, next Saturday, August 4, afternoon and evening. The proceeds will be appropriated to the benefit of the school. There will be fire works in the evening. It is hoped there will be a good turn-out, the object being a worthy one, and that all will contribute their mite to its success. A few worthy people in this neighborhood have been supporting this school all they were able, and they now take this means to raise money to contribute to its success and usefulness. We hope that God will bless their efforts.

——We take this from the Osceola *Reveille*: "Pursuant to announcement the business men of this county interested in the discovery of oil, held a meeting in our town yesterday; but as our paper went to press soon after the meeting was organized, a report of the proceedings will not be published until next week. The meeting was largely attended, and every one felt enthusiastic over the prospects. D. K. Ramey was elected President, and Chester Munson, of Philipsburg, Vice President. The organization was completed by electing J. Blake Walters and J. P. Hale, Secretaries. Committees were appointed for the different towns of this county, and Philipsburg, to solicit subscriptions, and will report to next meeting, at 10 a. m., on Wednesday of next week, when further business will be taken into consideration."

——The Centre Hall *Reporter* offers the following advice to one of the Republican candidates to Harrisburg, Daniel Hastings, Esq., of this town:

Now, Dan, when you get to the Cameron pow-wow at Harrisburg, don't make a speech that any Philipsburger can say belonged to P. Lagerist.

——A string band is being formed at Hublersburg. We wish it success, and hope it may rival the celebrated Centennial Temperance band of this city.

A Fraud Exposed.—We give considerable space to an expose of a fraud that would be calculated to deceive the unwary. This account is taken from the Shamokin *Times*. We hope if the ingenious Smith comes within range of any of the readers of the Republican that they will see to it that he is lodged safely in jail where all such robbers ought to be. We can well understand how these hard times men who are hard up will catch at these straws to help bridge over their difficulties until better times dawn upon them; but we say to all, be careful, and don't let your troubles warp your judgment; it is only in such troublous times as these that such rascals can succeed:

On the 28th of June there appeared on the register of the U. S. Hotel in this place the name of "G. N. Smith, Lock Haven, Pa." Mr. Smith had come for purposes which subsequently developed themselves and decided that the U. S Hotel should be his headquarters. A man of good address and considerable intelligence, Mr. Smith soon made friends, to whom he confided his mission. He stated that he was an agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, and was authorized by that company to "loan out" a portion of its surplus cash on good real estate security. This statement became noised abroad and the applicants for "loans" were quite numerous. Smith took the applications in writing and charged each of the applicants five dollars in advance to cover expenses of searching the titles, telegraphing, etc. For the five dollars he always wrote a receipt, but the receipt was written on the application, and Smith having pocketed the application he was also in possession of the receipt, and therefore his victims had no evidence in writing that he had received money from them. The reason for this is very plain.

Smith got along swimmingly until Thursday evening of last week and had lots of business. He invested part of his money in a new suit of clothes, but carefully avoided paying board or the *et ceteras* at the bar of the hotel. Occasionally he refused an application, because he thought the "security" was not good, and this proceeding only gave him a better reputation and increased the confidence of the accepted applicants. In this he was again shrewd.

Up to Thursday morning Smith had kept his transactions from reaching our ears, having avoided newspaper offices and being evidently averse to "advertising." On Thursday morning a prominent citizen informed us of what was going on and asked our opinion in regard to Smith's doings. We pronounced the transactions a fraud without any hesitation. Some were disposed to take Smith's part because he was "so particular in his business" and was "so gentlemanly." Even some of the victims refused to believe that he was engaged in any swindling transactions, because he "showed them papers and telegrams that everything was right." We quietly stepped into the Western Union office and whispered a few words to George B. Woodward, Secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston. The answer was prompt:

"Never heard of him. Have no agent for such purpose. Geo. B. Woodward."

And yet in the face of this message we found those who had faith in Smith! Armed with the telegram, we repaired to the hotel to interview the "loan agent" whom we had never seen before. The proprietor showed us up to Smith's room, and, after rapping, a voice requested us to "come in." The insurance man, wearied by his arduous labors, had been trying to refresh himself with a nap and we had to disturb his slumbers. The introduction was brief and we soon had the promise of a loan of $5 000 to $4,000. We drew the man out by numerous questions until he began to be a little suspicious and moved about the room in a manner that showed he was not feeling at ease. Finally we made a direct charge and exhibited the above telegram. Finding that he was in the hands of a newspaper man he began to weaken, but still insisted that he was "all right," and that in a day or two the money which he had promised to lend out to different persons would be forthcoming. He thought the Secretary had misunderstood our message, or had not looked up the record in the office. This was too thin and we told him so. He then asked us to accompany him to the telegraph office, where he wrote the following message:

"*Mrs. G. N Smith, Lock Haven:*
Send me my insurance commission.
G. N. Smith."

He said that next day he would have his commission and would convince us that he was no fraud. In reply to a question, he stated that his commission was signed by George B. Woodward, the Secretary, and he could not understand how Mr. Woodward could make such a mistake as was implied in his message. He also made the remark that "Mr. Woodward's signature was one that was easily imitated." Mr. Smith informed us that he was looking for "Mr. Fogg, General Agent," on the evening train and that Mr. Fogg would finish up the loan business which Mr. Smith had commenced. We waited on Mr. Smith after the train came in, but the mysterious Fogg hadn't come.

During the evening Smith gathered up his clothes and remarked to the hotel proprietor that he was going out to hunt a "wash woman." Going around a few squares he took his package to the express office and sent it away, directed to "Mrs. G. N. Smith, Lock Haven."

We met him as he came out of the express office but he did not want to recognize us. He finally turned on us and ordered us "to write the d—d thing up if we wanted to and he would see to taking care of himself." And thus ended our interview. Smith returned to the hotel and remained there over night, but the next morning he was seen going down through Tharptown at a rapid gait and the last that was heard of him he was going down the Northern Central railroad track, below the Weigh Scales, still keeping up a brisk walk.

How many persons in town were taken in by this swindle we do not know, but the "agent" named over a dozen and admitted that he had accepted some eighteen applications, by which we understood that the eighteen had paid him the fee of five dollars, making ninety dollars in all. The game that he practiced is not a new one, the same thing having been done in other places and by other parties. The parties who were victimized ought to have had the man arrested and punished. If they desire to do so they can no doubt find him yet without much difficulty.

Smith represented that his authority as agent was on record with Mr. Forster, the Insurance Commissioner of this state, at Harrisburg, but the Commissioner writes us that "G. N. Smith, of Lock Haven, has no legal authority from this department to act as agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company." This information was not received until after Smith had vanished.

In his endeavor to shield himself for the time being, Smith exhibited to us a dispatch from Recorder Shipman at Sunbury, in which Mr. Shipman stated the amounts entered up against one of our citizens. By this message Smith wanted to prove that he was "doing an honest business." He also showed a receipt for an express package sent to "A. H. Ewell, Boston," which package was represented to contain the applications that were forwarded to the insurance company. Who "Ewell" and "Fogg" may be we do not know, but they were handy names to use for the purpose for which they were intended.

——Steward Walker, the horse thief, says the Huntingdon *News*, is a resident of Conpropst Mills, this county. For several years past he has been notorious as a horse thief, having captured a number of horses in this and neighboring counties, but eluded the officers who were on his track. It is said that he was at home last week with three different horses, Senator Peale's mare probably being one of the number, thus showing how adroitly he carried on his operations, and the boldness of the man. He evidently had a passion for horse stealing, and the success he met with increased his boldness, until the daring and exciting final was reached on Saturday week, and he was captured near Clearfield, after being seriously wounded.

——Sechler & Co are selling groceries at panic prices.

— The heavy rains which have fallen during the past few days have done considerable damage to crops throughout the county.

——Our community, especially in financial circles, was startled on Monday morning on receipt of a telegram that the Lock Haven National Bank had suspended. When the train arrived in the afternoon we made inquiry and learned that a notice on the bank door gave the want of currency to pay depositors as the cause of closing up the bank.

Think of This.—Out of one hundred thousand bottles of Jamaica Vegetable Health Elixir sold last year, $1,000 were saved to the purchasers. This is one reason that we sell this valuable medicine at ninety-nine cents per bottle; and another reason is that we desire to attract public attention to it wherever it is not generally known. For all common diseases, such as headache from disordered stomach, constipation, loss of appetite, indigestion, billiousness, and a debilitated state of the system from impoverished blood, this remedy stands without a parallel. Regular size and sample bottles for sale by F. P. Green, Bellefonte. eow

The American People.—No people in the world suffer as much with dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as sour stomach, heart-burn, water-brash, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, coming up of the food, low spirits, general debility, etc., yet since the introduction of Green's August Flower we believe there is no case of dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Greens, or J. Zellers & son, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Two doses will relieve you. Regular size 75 cents. 21-eowtf

Murder will Out.—A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for dyspepsia and liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merit of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in every town in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your druggist, F. Potts Green, or J. Zellers & Son, and get a bottle for 75 cents. Sample bottles 10 cents.

21-eowtf

Bellefonte Markets.

Bellefonte, August 1, 1877.

The excitement incident to the great strike of railroad employes had its effect here last week in paralyzing trade, as well as elsewhere. Discussions were active at the expense of trade, without deciding what shall be the future of the difficulties between capital and labor.

Grain—The supply of wheat is short of the demand and some western consignments have been received to fill up the deficiencies at the mills. Farmers are slow to thrash, which keeps the price above shipping figures (if any should be offered for that purpose).

Corn—Corn is scarce—the supply having been exhausted at the mills. The price is nominally fifty cents per bushel, but those who have corn to sell can obtain a higher figure.

Oats—The supply of oats is in excess of the demand and we reduce our quotations to thirty cents per bushel. The prospect for a good crop, with fair weather to harvest, has a tendency to Bear the market.

Potatoes—The promise of a very large yield of potatoes has affected prices. Choice potatoes are retailing in our market at fifty cents per bushel, and in other markets as low as thirty cents with prospects of lower prices.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 50
Red wheat	1 50
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats	30
Clover seed	5 00
Flour, retail per barrel	10 00
Flour, wholesale	9.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$15 00
Hay Mixed per ton	12.00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	6
Cherries, dried, per pound	4
Beans, per quart	12
Fresh Butter, per pound	20
Chickens, per piece	20
Cheese, per pound	16
Hams, per pound	15
Bacon	10
Lard, per pound	10
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
New potatoes, per bushel	40
Dried Beef	20
Wilson's Pressed Beef, per lb	25
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Lemons, per doz	60

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotations of White, Powell & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1877.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 1881, c	112⅝	112⅞
" " '65, J. and J	106⅞	107
" " " '67, " "	109	109⅛
" " " '68, " "	111	111⅛
" 10-40 coupon	112⅜	113
" Pacific 6's, cy	125	125⅛
New 5's, Reg. 1881	109⅞	110⅛
" " c, 1881	111	111⅛
" 4½ Reg. 1891	108⅛	108⅝
" " c. 1891	108⅛	108⅝
Gold	105⅛	105⅝
Silver	100	100
Pennsylvania	28⅛	28½
Reading	12	12⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	8⅝	9
Lehigh Navigation	17⅛	17¾
" Valley	34½	35
United R. R. of J	130⅜	131
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R	6⅛	6¼
Northern Central	13	14
Central Transportation	28	29½
Nesquehoning	43	45
North Pennsylvania	59⅛	60
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '99	103⅛	109